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• LAST EDITION

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO REBUKE BY THE PRESIDENT

Great Throng at Capitol to Hear Oregon Senator, Who Says Important Policies Are the Issue, Not Personal Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In defense of his New York declaration that the War Department has fallen down and in reply to the President's charge that he faltered in his statements, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon this afternoon showed by the evidence before his committee and by documentary proof the following facts:

1. Jan. 1, the men in all cantonments were short woolen coats in amounts varying from 1 to 90 per cent.

2. He displayed to the Senate photographs showing the men training for war with wooden guns.

3. He showed by the surgeon-general's report that the War Department is to blame for most of the fatalities from disease due to insufficient clothing.

4. He showed that the Ordnance Department did nothing in preparation from Aug. 1, 1914, till a month after the United States entered the war and that today, after eight months of war, the United States has produced nine machine guns.

5. He showed that France has had to equip American forces at the front. The Senator laid bare all the secrets of the investigation and defied the President or anybody else to show he was speaking other than the truth.

The national interest in Senator Chamberlain's reply was shown by the great host of persons who sought admission to the Senate galleries to hear it. The galleries were crowded and all corridors of the Capitol were jammed with people. Every senator was in his seat and in the space back of the seats members of the House were massed.

Rising to a question of privilege as soon as the Senate convened, Senator Chamberlain expressed regret for the incident which compelled him on this occasion to defend "his honor and integrity" which he declared was now brought to question for the first time in his 24 years of public life. This charge on his honor, declared the Senator, was made by the person who holds "the highest office on the face of the earth." The question at issue, said Senator Chamberlain, is not one of a personal disagreement between him and the President, rather it is a question of a difference of attitude on great policies which may involve the future not only of this country, but of civilization itself.

Referring to the New York address, Senator Chamberlain assumed full responsibility and had it read to the Senate as reported by the New York Times.

Senator Chamberlain, after detailing the relations between himself and the President, declared that as an American citizen and in justice to himself, he now repeats and adheres to everything he had said. This, he declared, he considers his duty in order to bring a "rift of light into darkness and confusion." If the President, he said, depended for the truth on the lips of those who were nearest him, he was not in a position to learn the truth.

"America," declared Senator Chamberlain, "stands unprepared today so far as ordnance is concerned." The United States, he said, depended upon poor, bleeding France to get the supplies urgently needed by the American troops.

The Oregon Senator challenged the grounds on which the Secretary of War tried to lull to sleep the American people, who, he declared, had not been taken into the confidence of the War Department. The ordnance department, he said, lay up in its back since the great war broke out in 1914. What, he said, was the ordnance department doing? Nothing.

Continuing his indictment of the ordnance department, Senator Chamberlain said that months and months were wasted in deciding on a machine gun while the country stood on the verge of a seething volcano. As a result of 10 months of war and all the efforts of Secretary Baker the United States has nine machine guns.

Referring to a statement of Premier Lloyd George, Senator Chamberlain vehemently declared that Germany knew more about conditions in the United States than did men connected with the government departments, who, he said, while the "house was burning" were looking for instruments with which to put out the fire.

Why, he asked, should not the American people know the actual conditions which face the country, and without which knowledge the people, lulled to sleep, cannot rise to the high pitch of patriotic endeavor.

Sensor Chamberlain said that he would tell the truth without fear of "God, man, or the devil." Congress ought to do its duty without fear or favor, he declared. Referring to the delays in supplying the troops in France with clothing, Senator Chamberlain contrasted the statements made by commanders of cantonments and by the Secretary of War, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

All this information must be told the country in order that the people may know that "the military establishment" (Continued on page six, column three)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Front Quiet
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig had nothing special to report from the western front today.

Successful Italian Attack
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A small party of Italian troops made a successful surprise attack at Capo Sile, driving back the enemy forces from an advanced post, and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition, today's official statement asserted.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday reads as follows:
Western theater, army of Crown (Continued on page two, column six)

BOLSHEVIKI REPORT UPRISING IN VIENNA

Message Received at Smolny Institute Yesterday Tells of Austrian Revolution and the Naming of Provisional Cabinet

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—A wireless message received by the Bolsheviki today announced a revolution in Vienna. The dispatch was received by the Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolsheviki Government. It declared that the revolutionists have named a provisional cabinet. The message was made public by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He declared the report as received did not give the names of the provisional ministry nor any further details than the bare mention of the revolution.

No confirmation of the Petrograd dispatch is available from any source, and it is possible that the acute situation indicated is simply the aftermath of the strikes which have taken place on such a large scale throughout the Dual Monarchy, during the past few weeks.

Reserves Exhausted

Vienna Living From Hand to Mouth, Says Burgomaster

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Writing on Vienna in the "Fourth War Winter" in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, a Swiss resident in the Austrian capital says that the invincible optimism of the Viennese has not deserted them. Just as they have become accustomed to all the horrors of the war, so they are now accepting all the economic hardships of daily life as a matter of course. The fact that countless thousands must share the same fate helps to keep down any expression of discontent. The dark perspective of the fourth war winter, too, is somewhat lightened by the hope that events in Russia have brought new prospects of peace.

Every stranger who enters Austria is amazed at the general increase in the cost of living, and the depreciation in the purchasing power of money. All prices have risen to fantastic figures, but above all those of foodstuffs. The cause of this is less an actual scarcity of provisions than the fact that all the loopholes in the rationing system have been most unscrupulously exploited by all kinds of dealers and private speculators. The newly rich people, mostly munition millionaires, seek to evade all the maximum prices and other food regulations and offer boundless prices for what they want. And so it has come to pass that in Vienna everything can be had for money. Technically and in the eyes of the law, every Viennese has the right to receive the same daily rations at the uniform legal prices. But there are numerous sources from which foodstuffs can be got by the rich people—by roundabout means—whereas, if they depended upon the prescribed lawful sources of supply they would be nearly famished.

One of the chief causes of the increase in the cost of living is the superfluity of paper money in the currency. For several months past the Austro-Hungarian Bank has been issuing new notes to the amount of a milliard crowns a month, until the total note circulation has amounted to seventeen milliard crowns.

Rents have gone up enormously in Vienna. On Nov. 1 only one-half of 1 per cent of apartments were vacant. The city is overcrowded. There are some 10,000 Galician fugitives who have found life in Vienna so agreeable that they have given up all thought of returning to their old homes. One sees crowds of Galician Jews in the streets with their fur-trimmed light or dark brown caftans, which reach nearly to the ground and give their wearers a remarkably solemn gait. A com-

(Continued on page four, column two)

SIGNOR ORLANDO IN LONDON
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, met at the station Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, who arrived in London yesterday evening with Signor Crispi, the Italian Minister of Supply. It is expected that the visitors will remain in London some days.

PROFITEERING IN LEATHER CHARGED

Report Presented by Trade Commission to Congress Shows That Leading Manufacturers Have Made Large Gains

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges of excessive profiteering in American shoes and leather products were laid before Congress today in a report by the Federal Trade Commission.

Profits of leading leather manufacturers, the commission showed, have increased from 100 to 400 per cent over 1915, while profits in 1915 jumped from 30 to 100 per cent over 1914.

Profits of the Chicago packing houses, shown to control virtually the entire leather output, also have been "excessive during the past two years," the report stated.

At the same time, it was shown that the supply of hides has been considerably increased, and the export of leather goods reduced over 50 per cent.

Reports from 257 tanning plants showed 73 working at full capacity; 25 at from 90 to 99 per cent; 49 at from 70 to 90 per cent; 58 at from 50 to 70 per cent; and 40 at less than half capacity.

"Estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture do not indicate any shortage in the world total of cattle," said the report.

The "big five" packers—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—were shown to have stored 45 per cent more hides during 1916 and 1917 than the previous year.

"These five concerns are undoubtedly the chief factors in the hide market in the United States, and Swift & Co. are among the important leather manufacturers," the report stated.

Stocks of hides held by smaller packers also increased 83 per cent in 1917 over 1916.

Emphasizing the unprecedented hide supply in the United States, the commission pointed out that imports of hides increased from 342,000,000 pounds in 1912 to 612,000,000 pounds in 1916, and in 1917, "even with the scarcity of tonnage," imports were 580,000,000 pounds.

"These great imports," the commission said, "have been principally from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, where the great Chicago packers are very prominent factors in the hide business."

The take-off of hides by farmers and butchers not operating packing houses, also is now "unusually large."

In face of this enhanced supply, increase of imports and decrease in exports, Chicago packers increased their prices from 75 to 100 per cent from 1914 to 1917. At the same time the prices they paid for the cattle from which the hides were taken increased but slightly in comparison.

Swift & Co. were shown to have paid a 17 per cent increase on cattle during nine months of 1917 over the same period of 1916, but to have increased their prices on hides 32 per cent during the same period.

SUBSTITUTES FOR RAILROAD MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Interstate Commerce Committee has prepared a substitute for the original administration railroad bill which leaves the question of government ownership of railroads to be decided after the war.

An amendment has been added to the last section of the bill which provides that the measure under consideration is not to be construed in any way as a guide to future government policy with regard to government ownership. The stand is taken that the measure is purely an emergency one and that the broader question of permanent control must be determined later.

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OFFICIALS SEIZE 3000 TONS OF COAL

Three thousand tons of coal owned by the Burton-Furber Coal Company, 50 Congress Street, Boston, have been commandeered by the Massachusetts Fuel Administration to be held in case of an acute emergency.

Announcement to this effect was made today by James B. Noyes, of the Boston Fuel Committee today. He said that he had informed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, that no coal is in sight to continue the operation of the schools.

RAILWAYS MUCH OVER-CAPITALIZED

Brotherhood Representative Says Amount Should Be Reduced One-Fourth to One-Half as Soon as Times Are Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Frank Warne, representing the four brotherhoods, declared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today that the railroads are from 20 to 50 per cent overcapitalized and that this capitalization should be reduced from one-fourth to one-half as soon as times are normal.

Mr. McAdoo Confident

Director-General Expects Railways to Meet Current Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the Government will sustain no financial loss while the railroads are under federal control, was the conviction voiced on Wednesday to the House Interstate Commerce Committee by Director-General McAdoo. He said there probably would be no need to draw on the \$500,000,000 revolving fund provided in the Administration railroad bill to meet the returns guaranteed to the railroads by the Government. He hoped that the railroads would show a surplus, but said he believed this should not be expected.

The \$500,000,000 fund, he said, would be used to make improvements and betterments and to meet financial obligations falling due in 1918, which will be \$222,000,000, in 1919 \$223,000,000, and in 1920 \$215,000,000. Mr. McAdoo believed, however, that the railroads would be able to meet these obligations themselves and there would be little need for government assistance.

Mr. McAdoo told the committee that the Government has not taken permanent possession of the railroad properties, and, he said, "may never take permanent possession."

Director-General said he believed the power of the states to tax railroad property was not affected by federal control, except where the states tried to levy unjust taxation. He told the committee that in his judgment the President already has power to fix railroad rates, but he did not believe the President would exercise the power except under "very unusual circumstances."

"If a situation arose affecting our troops that called for an immediate change in rates, I should not hesitate to change these rates," declared Mr. McAdoo. "But if there was time I certainly should consult the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Upon inquiry from committee members as to where the President obtains power to fix rates in advance of the passage of the railroad bill, Mr. McAdoo replied: "Under authority given him to take over railroads, it is inconceivable that he should have the power to control the railroads and not be able to fix the rates."

Mr. McAdoo insisted that no time should be set in the bill for the return of the roads to their owners, and affirmed his belief that the return could not be effected within three years after the signing of the peace treaty.

SALOON CLOSING BILL REFERRED

Massachusetts Legislature Discusses Measure Which Provides for Suspension of Liquor Traffic on Fuel-Saving Days

Although several other states are said to have closed down their saloons on days when factories are idle, in accordance with the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, the Massachusetts House this afternoon declined to express itself on an order favoring such action in this State. Representative Underhill of Somerville, who introduced the measure, urged immediate action, but the House by a vote of 101 to 33, sent the order to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Underhill said that many saloons in Boston and other large cities closed last Monday in response to the appeal to the Brewers Association. In several large cities, and in nearly all the small cities, he said, the saloonkeepers paid no attention to this request.

In Springfield, he said, the saloons were closed, but across the river they were wide open, and there was a constant flow of citizens to West Springfield. He said that Massachusetts has got to devote all its energies to help the Government prevent waste of fuel and human effort. He said that the bowling alleys, billiard rooms and other places of amusement close on Mondays, while the saloons remain open and hold out their arms to men forced into a day's idleness by the fuel order.

He thought it was not fair that some business men should be willing to comply with the intent of the Garfield order, while others were not made to do so.

He said the saloons of the State can be requested to close upon the initiative of Governor McCall. If this request were not obeyed the Governor has full authority to demand obedience. Similar action has been taken, he said, in Connecticut and Ohio, while he also understands that the Governor of New York has closed the saloons in New Rochelle and in other districts.

Representative Hays of Boston, who moved to refer it to committee, characterized it as "toothless," because, he said, the Defense Act of 1917 gave Governor McCall full power to close saloons, if necessary to the success of the war. He thought the Legislature ought not to interfere with the Executive on this point.

Representative Sawyer of Ware also opposed the order, contending that the Committee on Public Safety had sufficient power to close the saloons if it saw fit.

Action by the Rhode Island State Fuel Commissioner, George H. Holmes, providing for retail liquor saloons opening at 9 a. m., and continuing until 11 p. m., after next Monday curtails their liquor dispensing day, but at the same time he asks for the closing of night schools and one session for day schools. This means the saloon day of 14 hours, as compared with a school day of from four to five hours, and the doing away of the night school, on which many working men rely to obtain the education fitting them for better positions.

The order in the Massachusetts House states that, "In the opinion of the House of Representatives, it would be greatly for the interest of the people of the Commonwealth if the sale of intoxicating liquors should be suspended on those days on which manufacturing and mercantile establishments are closed in accordance with the recent order of the Federal Fuel Administrator," and that the House, recognizing the wisdom of the statute that prohibits the sale of intoxicants on legal holidays of the State, approves efforts, making or to be made, that will tend to decrease or discontinue such sale on the days specified in the said order of the Fuel Administrator."

Saloon Fuel Protested
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester Bureau
WORCESTER, Mass.—Manufacturers of necessary supplies, such as war matériel, are registering their protest against permitting fuel to be sold to saloons and breweries, while they are forced to do without. But according to Willis E. Sibley, chairman of the Worcester Fuel Committee, steps are not being contemplated toward changing this policy.

He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that his committee was permitting coal to be sold to breweries and saloons, because the liquor business was a legitimate one and the committee could not show any discrimination. Many Worcester coal consumers are of the opinion that the coal situation has reached the stage where commonly accepted non-essentials should be curtailed.

Although Mr. Sibley said that the committee was not showing any discrimination, the breweries and saloons are being supplied, while the schools are forced to continue closed. Not a single saloon or brewery, observers say, has been reported as closing its doors because of lack of coal.

Homer P. Lewis, superintendent of schools, on Wednesday appealed to the fuel committee to reopen the schools next Monday, instead of Feb. 4, the date originally set, but was refused on the ground that the supply on hand did not warrant opening the schools a week earlier.

In this connection, Mr. Sibley said that the coal held by the schools was being reserved as an emergency supply for other public institutions.

Y. M. C. A. FUND GOES UP TO \$47,039

With half of the week gone, workers for the \$100,000 fund to help the Boston Y. M. C. A. during 1918 reported \$47,039.40 on hand at noon today. At the luncheon in the Boston City Club, the Rev. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church spoke on the cause of the Y. M. C. A. He told the men that they were working for an organization that has a good reason to ask support of the people.

Arthur S. Johnson, president of the organization, told the men that they would have to redouble their efforts if they wished to make the campaign a success by Saturday night. Particular appeal to the small subscriber is to be made during the rest of the week as the Y. M. C. A. wants to have its support come in small quantities from many rather than from a few in large donations.

BAY STATE GUARD REDUCTION SOUGHT

Proposal to Cut Strength From 12,000 to About 5000 Men Followed by Opening of Legislative Inquiry Into Costs

Reduction of the strength of the Massachusetts State Guard from about 12,000 officers and men to about one-half the number is considered a possible result of an investigation begun today by a special subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature into the expense of maintaining the force.

The investigation comes largely as a sequel to the statement of Representative William F. French of Haverhill, house chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that in his opinion a state guard of 5000 is sufficient. The subcommittee already has obtained from the office of the State Auditor the vouchers which show the expense of maintaining the force for 1917.

Governor McCall is expected to lend his support to Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commander-in-chief of the 11 state guard regiments, in opposing the attempt to reduce the strength of the guard. If the attempt goes far enough, a fight on the subject probably will develop in the Legislature.

The reduction of the force would be accomplished by the process of appropriating only enough money to maintain a guard of the size desired. While it is by no means certain that any scheme to cut it down to 5000 men and officers will succeed, the impression prevails that the Ways and Means Committee will report, at least, in favor of an appropriation much smaller than that asked by Col. Jesse F. Stevens, Adjutant-General, for its maintenance.

Adjutant-General Stevens asked for an appropriation of \$720,800; the joint special recess committee on finance and budget procedure recommended that \$350,000 be appropriated. It is felt that the House Ways and Means Committee may accept this recommendation. The recess committee, in its report, referred to the present strength of the guard as considerably greater than appears necessary to provide adequate police protection in case of any sudden catastrophe that might occur within the Commonwealth."

HEARST SERVICE WALKS INTO TRAP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hearst's International News Service today walked straight into a trap set by the United Press. Incidentally, the Hearst news service, immortalized in newspaper annals, "under Foreign Minister Nelotsky," whose name spelled backwards, reads: S-T-O-L-E-N, with "K-Y" thrown in for Russian camouflage.

The United Press early today inserted the name "Nelotsky" in a dispatch from Joseph Shaplen, United Press staff correspondent at Petrograd, reporting the receipt there of wireless messages announcing a revolution in Austria. Soon afterward an order to delete the name was sent to all United Press clients.

Within a short time, however, papers receiving the Hearst service, the United Press says, blossomed out with "M. Nelotsky" figuring prominently in an alleged dispatch from London, recounting in a general way, the same facts set forth in Shaplen's cable to the United Press.

In order to make sure that there could be no mistake, the United Press obtained positive proof that the Nelotsky story was sent over the wires of the Hearst "International" News Service to the clients of that organization.

The alleged cablegram, carrying its own label—stolen spelled backward—was printed in several cities where the Hearst news service is said to have clients, including Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco.

In New York Hearst's New York Journal, in its "tenth edition" today printed the London "Nelotsky" news story, the United Press continues, but spelled the name "N-e-l-o-t-s-k-y." In the "home edition" of the same newspaper, later in the afternoon, this spelling was carefully corrected to read "Nelotsky."

NATIONAL ARMY APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Hugh S. Johnson, National Army, was today designated deputy provost marshal general by order of President Wilson.

MOTION TO BREAK THE FEDERAL PACT LOSES IN QUEBEC

After Strong Speech Against the Proposal by the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. Francoeur Withdraws His Motion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The Francoeur motion petered out in the Legislature here yesterday, when it was withdrawn by its sponsor, following upon the speech of Sir Lomer Gouin.

In withdrawing his motion Mr. Francoeur said: "In bringing in this motion, I did not want to bring about the rupture of the federation pact. The motion did not contemplate the extreme result. But if the campaign of vilification goes on and especially if carried on by the Federal Government, the inevitable conclusion will be the separation of Quebec from the Confederation. This is admitted even by the Protestant English of Ontario."

While it was evident from the first, that so vague a resolution must be barren of practical results, the consensus of opinion is that the debate has served a useful purpose in reducing the grounds of racial difference to a more definite basis from the French-Canadian side.

The Premier's contribution, as was anticipated, proved to be a really brilliant effort, reviewing the whole situation with moderation in the light of several little remembered passages of Canadian history. Opening his address, Sir Lomer said that there had been some trepidation with regard to the debate. However, after listening to all that had been said in the House, he was compelled to admit that he had never heard a debate which maintained such a high level of dignity.

He then recalled that in 1836 the Hon. S. Fielding, then Premier of Nova Scotia, had proposed that that Province secede from the Confederation. In the election that followed, the people of Nova Scotia voted almost unanimously for the breaking of the federal pact, yet there was no recrimination. Mr. Fielding and the people of his Province were not accused of disloyalty.

"It was the same thing with conscription," the Premier continued. "They made it a crime for Quebec to discuss the question. Above all, it was a crime for Quebec to vote as she did. Why was it not equally a crime for Quebec to vote as she did? Why was it not equally a crime for New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, the home Province of the Prime Minister of Canada, both of which pronounced against conscription. That is injustice. That is not the British fair play that we have the same right to demand in the Province of Quebec as in other provinces of the Confederation."

"I wish to be clearly understood on this subject. I believe in the federal system so long as differences of race and creed are respected. I believe that the only way to administer our country, the only method of government, is the federal method. If it had to choose between confederation and the act of 1791 or that of 1840, I would still vote in favor of confederation."

"It is well to tell the young men, those of middle age, and even those older men who have not had time to study history that the Confederation was not the result of a whim, but of a necessity. The act was freely accepted by Quebec. Without Cartier, without the popular wish, we would have had no Confederation."

Sir Lomer traced the early history of Canada. He said that for a number of years, prior to 1865, the country was in a state of chaos. Everybody knew that there must be a change. In spite of the injustice of the act of the Union, it was progressing in agriculture, colonization, trade and industry. Despite their quarrels, the majority of the two races kept on developing the country. The great cause of the trouble was the question of representation. The struggle grew more bitter. At that time was heard for the first time in election campaigns, the cry, No French Dominion!

"The only way to break the deadlock was a confederation of the provinces and, finally, this was accomplished. For 50 years we have lived under this régime. We have had difficulties, it is true, but today have we any right to be dissatisfied, to say that the system has failed? I believe we have not. Enemies of the scheme declared, as the Dominion, that Quebec was marching toward legislative union."

"I ask you, have we been molested in the administration of our civil laws? Take for example the number of statutes that have been disallowed since 1867. There are five in Quebec, two in Ontario and twelve in British Columbia. It is easily seen that in this respect there has been no attempt to bring about legislative union."

The Premier cited the example of the United States to show that friction between the provinces and the central power was at times inevitable. The marvelous development of Montreal, the fourth city on the American continent, was to be attributed to federation.

"They say," he commented, "that they are afraid of the treatment that may be accorded to minorities. During this session, I have heard speeches lauding our spirit of justice toward the minority of this Province. I do not wish to dwell on this subject, but may I be permitted to ask what would

be the position of the French-Canadians outside Quebec in the event of secession. There are 500,000 French-Canadians outside this Province, that is to say one-third of the total population in 1861. I ask whether these would be better without the Confederation.

"Language questions have existed ever since the world was a world. They existed even before the Tower of Babel. The language division is regrettable, but in Ontario, as elsewhere, it will settle itself. After the declaration of peace many things will be changed. So much talent, vigor and material resources will be required to repair the damage that there will be few nations in the world speaking only one language and capable of imposing one."

"Until now we have not suffered anything but certain unjust articles and oral insults. Would that be enough. Recall the position of the United States before their federation. Each was ambitious to surpass the other. The quarrel lasted for a long time until the Civil War broke out, costing the lives of 500,000 men and more than \$2,000,000,000. What happened after this? Reconciliation. We complain of insults, of appeals to prejudice, but our fathers always suffered from these things. For 60 years they have been constantly under party ends. These appeals pandered to the appetite for power and the lust for patronage. But in spite of the quarrels of politicians, our fathers, these colonists and builders, had strength. They accomplished their mission."

"We have been insulted, it is true, but I persist in believing that it is not by the majority, whom I believe are good people. An English Lord said that the liberty of a country was to be measured by the liberty of the minority living therein."

"We must not forget the qualities of others. We must remember that it is owing to the united qualities of all groups and races, thanks to the faith, intelligence and great vision of the founders of this country and the fathers of confederation, that we live happy. Their efforts and their sacrifices will do no more than repay, and that not extravagantly, for the birth of a nation that the Twentieth Century will reckon among the great nations of the world."

"When I look upon our country, when I admire our old provinces with their rich lands and virgin forests, I am proud of my name of Canadian, proud of my country, Canada. I thank God that He has allowed me to be born in this new and fertile land which is sheltered from the bloody carnage that is devastating Europe. It is to preserve to my country her greatness, to guard in the hearts of our children all their hopes, to hand down to them the inheritance which we received from our fathers, that we should fight fearlessly against the passing storm, work ceaselessly for the development and maintenance of the Canadian Confederation."

MANY MOLDERS STILL ON STRIKE

Although the strike of some 2000 molders in Eastern Massachusetts is affecting the completion of government work, all but a few scattered locals, which have come to terms with their employers, are still on strike, demanding an increase to \$5.50 a day or \$1 more than they receive at present. William Johns, business agent for the molders union, today said that the number of settlements so far reached are in the small minority.

B. F. Freeman, general manager of the Sturtevant Blower Works at Hyde Park, said that up to now, the molders at his plant had not presented any request for higher wages. He explained that the men stayed out on Tuesday to vote on some proposition, and had not returned to work since then. He said he expected them to formally ask for more pay this afternoon.

Contrary to reports, the pattern makers at the Sturtevant works are not on strike. An official of the Pattern Makers Association today said that the 17 workers at the Hyde Park plant were endeavoring to secure an increase in wages to 60 cents an hour, or 10 cents more than at present, without going on strike. He said that the men were asking only what pattern makers in other establishments were receiving. Sixty cents an hour, he said, had been considered by a federal investigating committee to be an equitable wage for this class of workers.

LIQUOR MENACES WAR EFFICIENCY

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Responsibility for the efficiency and safety of the men of the thirty-ninth division, training at Camp Beauregard, was put squarely upon the Rapides police jury by Gen. I. A. Haynes, commander of the cantonment. He asserted it is impossible to train men properly as long as they can get liquor. He submitted a list of arrests, including officers as well as privates, between Oct. 15, 1917, and Jan. 1, of men having liquor and creating disturbances.

"I want to win the war. The efficiency or inefficiency of one division might be responsible for failure. I don't want the thirty-ninth division to be that one. Unless this thing is stopped, the responsibility will rest upon you people of Rapides. I know you know that I am honest in what I say and that I am not fanatical. I want to save these boys."

"It shall not be on my conscience when these boys go over the top and some of them are lost because of inefficiency. There is not a man of you here who has made the sacrifice that these boys in olive drab at Camp Beauregard have made. You are not doing your duty if you let liquor stay here. The question of liquor in Rapides Parish is a national one. I want liquor suppressed, so that I can make soldiers of these boys."

LABOR DEMANDS A LASTING PEACE

If Germany Will Not Accept Terms of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George British Workers Will Fight On

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NOTTINGHAM, England (Thursday)—Mr. W. F. Purdy, in his presidential address at the opening of the Labor Party conference here yesterday, expressed hope for great things when the free world democracies could proceed with their social and economic development.

He said that whatever might be their views on the effect the Russian revolution had had on the war, they heartily welcomed it because it had released the Russian people from thralldom. If the responsible government of Great Britain and its allies, he continued, had endeavored to appreciate the real meaning of the Russian revolution, they would not have been so lukewarm toward it. The British Government sent Mr. Henderson to Russia, but declined to accept his advice. Even today there was no great anxiety on the present British Government's part to recognize those who were acting as representatives of the Russian people.

"Peace, when it comes," said Mr. Purdy, "must be a general peace and lasting peace, a peace that will secure liberty and freedom for all nations, great and small, a peace based on the will of the people."

It must be a peace, he said, in which Labor nationally and internationally must secure full and fair consideration of its claims. The lofty ideals which induced the United States to join the Allies were appreciated, not so much because of her help, but because the fact demonstrated the unity of English speaking people the world over. After Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's declarations, Germany could no longer claim that she was fighting a defensive war.

Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Purdy said, had made it clear that they were not out to destroy the German nation, but there was as yet no sign that Germany and her allies were willing to accept this fact.

If Germany was sincere in her desire for a peace based on righteousness and justice the way was open to her. Germany was today not fighting on her own territory, and while she still occupied these territories peace by negotiation would be victory for Germany. It would fasten militarism on Germany, more strongly on the British Empire all over the world and would leave the germs of future war and further terrible burdens to be borne.

"If Germany and her allies will not accept the terms which President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and the Labor Party have laid down as a minimum, we must fight on."

Mr. Arthur Henderson submitted his scheme for the Labor Party reorganization. He said that new and vast problems confronted labor. There was waiting to be gathered an immense body of opinion which could be focused in the Labor Party under proper conditions.

The Labor Party, as organized under its existing constitution, was altogether inadequate for such a great task. As an old electioneer, he would aim, if they had to begin afresh, at a new organization dependent only on the individual, whether a trade unionist, Socialist, or cooperator, but they were not starting afresh, nor could they afford the time for such reorganization, as no one had the authority to say how many candidates they would nominate at the next election. It depended on the constituencies. It was well-nigh impossible for the present party staff to organize the constituencies in the next few months as to give the party even a remote chance of doing justice to themselves at the next election.

No greater blunder could be perpetrated than that they should fail to pass upon the general fundamentals of a new constitution today. Let them remember their program. Internationally they were asking for a people's peace, broad, based on the will of the people. Nationally they asked for a reconstruction of society, broad, based on the foundation of citizenship.

Mr. Henderson said British labor must speak with one voice if full influence was to bear on the labor movement and Governments of other countries. The war had been unnecessarily prolonged, owing to the delay of the allied countries, during the last six or eight months, to state their aims, especially when conditions for negotiations were much more favorable than now. The favorable moment could only be brought about when the allied Governments had clearly stated that their joint war aims were in strict harmony with the magnificent statement of President Wilson and the war aims declaration of British Labor. If a conference of governments were opened tomorrow it would be a mistake if the workers' movement could not open their conference concurrently.

Ramsay MacDonald, in seconding the motion, said if the allied governments would keep the faith with their soldiers, their peoples and national honor, they must revise the secret treaties recently published and issue a joint declaration as the resolution now proposed. The resolution was carried by acclamation, with only a very slight opposition, the rest of the sitting being devoted to questions of party discipline.

Robert Smillie, the Miners' Federation President, proposed as an amendment that the draft scheme should be referred to the affiliated societies, and another conference called to consider it. His amendment, supported by the cotton delegates, was

SIR F. E. SMITH ON IRISH HOME RULE

British Attorney-General Says His Attitude Has Been Misrepresented and That He Favors "an Agreed Measure"

In a statement issued from the British Consulate-General in Boston, it is declared that Sir Frederick E. Smith was misquoted in a recent interview published in a Boston newspaper and that the British Attorney-General's views on Irish Home Rule were not presented properly inasmuch as he declared he desires "an agreed measure of Home Rule." The statement follows:

"The attention of the Attorney-General was directed to an interview purporting to report a conversation with him published in the Boston Post on Jan. 14. The account consists throughout of inaccuracies which are entirely repudiated by the Attorney-General. It attributes to him a long series of statements which he did not make and the whole impression given is absolutely misleading. The Attorney-General, as a member of two successive governments since the war, has done the utmost to effect a settlement of the Irish question, and he has never spoken except with admiration of the services of the Irish regiments in the war. His only nephew and ward has been fighting for two years in an Irish (Roman) Catholic regiment, the 'Irish Guards.'"

"His whole object since the war has been to conciliate the Nationalist Party both in Great Britain and in America, and it is incredible that any one should suppose he is capable of using language of such stupid and unnecessary provocation on a visit the sole object of which is to bring the two peoples together. The Attorney-General calls attention to the fact that in 30 reported speeches and 40 published interviews no such statements have been attributed to him in any part of the country."

"He can only add that at this moment—outside the war—no cause is nearer his heart than an agreed measure of Home Rule."

Sir E. Carson Silent

Declines to Talk on the Irish Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Sir Edward Carson will cross to Belfast next week, being unable to do so for the next few days, but it is premature to say that he will take any definite line of action when he gets there. Sir Edward is naturally not prepared to talk on the Irish situation until he has explored it as it exists at present. To do so would be, as he says, to talk mere "hot air."

When he reaches Ireland he will consult with his friends there and investigate for himself where Ulster and Ireland stand.

The newspapers, which have been attributing to Sir Edward Carson definite plans of action, perhaps do not realize that he has hardly had an opportunity to consult his friends in Ulster for three years and certainly not for the past year, and it is no easier for Sir Edward than for anyone else to know exactly what people are thinking after so long an absence.

GERMAN U-BOATS ARE HELD IN CHECK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Last night's Admiralty statement on British shipping for the week ending Jan. 19, shows that the improvement of the previous week has been maintained. French and Italian returns are also more favorable. The British particulars are as follows:

Arrivals, 2255; departures, 2242. Losses, six big ships, including one lost the previous week, and two small ships.

No fishing vessels were sunk and six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 48 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25	4,541	21	46
March 4	5,005	22	45
March 11	5,346	17	45
March 18	5,082	24	47
March 25	4,747	25	52
April 1	4,680	31	46
April 8	4,778	19	40
April 15	4,710	28	60
April 22	5,207	55	106
April 29	5,406	51	94
May 6	4,818	46	94
May 13	5,120	23	45
May 20	5,422	27	49
May 27	5,487	19	34
June 3	5,835	18	34
June 10	5,589	32	37
June 17	5,830	32	54
June 24	5,799	28	48
July 1	5,591	20	35
July 8	5,596	17	30
July 15	5,748	18	31
July 22	5,582	24	43
July 29	5,523	21	38
Aug. 5	5,469	23	43
Aug. 12	5,442	16	29
Aug. 19	5,602	18	32
Aug. 26	5,309	23	43
Sept. 2	4,816	23	47
Sept. 9	5,612	18	32
Sept. 16	5,432	28	51
Sept. 23	5,466	15	27
Sept. 30	5,422	13	24
Oct. 7	5,151	16	31
Oct. 14	4,218	18	42
Oct. 21	5,337	25	47
Oct. 28	4,608	18	39
Nov. 4	4,763	12	25
Nov. 11	4,432	6	12
Nov. 18	4,994	17	34
Nov. 24	4,180	21	50
Dec. 1	4,307	17	39
Dec. 8	4,810	21	43
Dec. 15	4,960	17	34
Dec. 22	4,771	12	23

HOW COAL WAS DELIVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ont.—Humanitarian considerations prevailed on the coal dealers of this city to create a record on Sunday last by delivering coal to their customers, that being the first occasion on which such a course had been adopted. As a consequence over 2000 people, whose coal bins were either actually empty or nearly so, were saved much hardship, as the mercury went down considerably below zero and stayed there for the entire day. The police helped in the work by bagging the coal, while private individuals offered the use of their automobiles to help in the delivery of the coal to the poorer class of people, the dealers not having a sufficient supply of sleighs for the purpose.

French Lose Two Big Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Arrivals and departures at French ports for the past week were 1590 vessels. Two big ships were sunk and one small one, while four were unsuccessfully attacked.

Italian Loss Small

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian shipping statement gives total arrivals and departures of the past week as 789 vessels, and the only loss was one small sailing ship under 100 tons, one steamer being unsuccessfully attacked.

U-Boats Engaged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Madrid messages state that a dispatch from the Spanish Governor of the Canary Islands reports an action off Nao, on Jan. 17, between a British war vessel and two U-boats. On Jan. 18, two German seamen were found who would give no other information than that they belong to the submarines 294 and 295.

Another message says both Germans belonged to the U-126, which was sunk by British gunfire.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO URGE HASTE IN WAR

He Regards Expedition in United States Shipbuilding Program as the Paramount Need of the Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is able to state that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in his speech before the National Press Club, will recommend that drastic measures be adopted to expedite the country's shipbuilding program. Colonel Roosevelt is alarmed at the status of this country's preparations along this line, and looks upon the building of ships as the paramount need of the hour.

He will further urge the coordination of all the functions of the administration, in order to promote greater efficiency in the prosecution of the war. He will urge the creation of the munitions ministry, as proposed in the Chamberlain Bill, now before the Senate. He will also strongly advocate the establishment of a supreme war council.

Colonel Roosevelt will refrain from only such criticism of the Administration's conduct of the war as will be necessary upon which to base his argument, and will indulge in only such criticism as he considers based upon facts already evolved. He will speak in no uncertain terms in advocacy of universal military training, and will urge that the authority for handling the problems arising from this country's participation in the war be concentrated in the hands of a few responsible persons.

Colonel Roosevelt believes that if this were done, it would be easier to apply a remedy for the troubles that necessarily arise in the conduct of any war, inasmuch as it would then be more easy to determine just who is responsible for the things that are done.

The speech of Colonel Roosevelt before the National Press Club tonight will be an event of no small significance. It will be his first statement of his views concerning the conduct of the war to all the papers of the country, which means that tonight's speech will be widely read. Of course, it is known that he will base tonight's statement in large measure upon the events which have transpired within the past few days.

Colonel Roosevelt's coming to Washington has not only had the effect of strengthening the courage of those on the Republican side whose criticism of the Administration conduct of the war has been restrained until the partisan outbreak of recent date in the Senate, but it has had the effect of crystallizing Republican plans for party unification.

It is thought by many that Colonel Roosevelt's presence in the national capital at this time presages his leadership of the party in 1920 with all the formerly disaffected branches of the party once more reunited to the main branch.

At a dinner to be given tonight by Henry C. Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Roosevelt will be the principal guest. The former President is expected to speak on the military situation and the need for hurrying United States forces to Europe.

L. W. Mott, Representative from New York is to give a breakfast tomorrow morning at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Colonel Roosevelt. The whole New York Republican delegation of 26 members is invited, also the two New York senators, Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois is also expected to be present.

BIG SEIZURE OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—About 3700 gallons of liquor was seized here Wednesday by federal officials from retail liquor dealers who had hidden the stocks, it is said, to escape paying the war revenue taxes.

BRYAN TOMORROW

SALEMAN COBET HAND OF 25 PIECES. Presiding Judge N. BATES. All Over 21 Years Inhabited.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Prince Rupprecht: On nearly the whole of the Flanders front the artillery activity increased during the afternoon. South of the Scarpe the fighting activity also increased.

Near St. Quentin a great number of enemy prisoners were brought in as the result of successful reconnaissances.

Army of the German Crown Prince: North of Souain and northeast of Avocourt there were attacks by the French after strong artillery preparation. The enemy forces were beaten back in violent hand-to-hand fighting. Our infantry detachments penetrated the enemy trenches east of Malancourt and returned with many prisoners. Between Beaumont and Ornes the artillery activity increased last evening.

In the eastern theater and in Macedonia the situation is unchanged.

Italian front: There have been artillery duels on both sides of the Brenta.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Wednesday which says:

There were encounters during the night southwest of St. Quentin between our troops and hostile raiding parties and patrols. Three of our men are missing.

A raid attempted by the enemy troops against our posts south of La Bassée was driven off.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following report:

In Belgium there was cannonading in the Neupont sector. The enemy detachment which penetrated one of our lines east of Neupont this morning was immediately driven out.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery was quite active in the sector of Hill 344 and the front of Chaume Wood. At the latter point an enemy attack, following upon a lively bombardment, failed under our fire.

In the period of Jan. 17-20, 10 German airplanes were brought down. In addition, it is confirmed that four German machines, reported as having been seriously damaged in a preceding period, were in reality brought down, thus increasing to nineteen the number of machines destroyed by our pilots from Jan. 1 to 10.

Belgian communication: Aside from the usual dispersal shelling, the day of Jan. 22 was marked only by a bombardment, without great intensity, in the region of Scheueg and Caeskerke. We brought down a German airplane. Our batteries shelled the enemy batteries in action, and carried out various fires regulated by the aviators.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday says: There have been active and profitable reconnaissances by small groups against the enemy lines between the southeastern slopes of Monte Spioncia and the right bank of the Piave. From the Orzio Valley we brought back matériel of various kinds, and in a successful surprise attack south of Quero a French party captured prisoners and a machine gun.

From Nervesa to Ponte Della Priula our patrols drove back hostile parties. The fire along the front at times grew more intense between the Adige and Brenta valleys and along the banks of the Piave.

BELGIUM REPLIES TO POPE'S NOTE

Demand Amounts to Restoration of Independence and Reparation for Damage and War Cost

HAVRE, France (Thursday)—The Belgian Government yesterday made public its reply to the Pope's peace note of August last. The reply, which was accompanied by a personal letter to the Pope from King Albert, amounts to a demand for the total evacuation of Belgium, the reestablishment of its full independence, and reparation for the damages and cost of the war.

The note of the Belgian Government says:

"The Royal Government as soon as it received the message of Your Holiness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply that it would study with greatest deference the propositions the documents expressed in such elevating language."

"At the same time it desired particularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation and of which the document was new and precious proof."

"At the outset of his message the Holy Father took pains to declare he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, which renders more significant the judgment of His Holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the reestablishment of its full independence, and also recognizes the right of Belgium for reparation for damages and the cost of the war."

"Already in his consistorial allocation of Jan. 22, 1915, the Holy Father had proclaimed before the world that he reproved injustice and he condescended to give the Belgian Government the assurance that in formulating the assurance that it was the invasion of Belgium he had directly in view."

"The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustice of which Belgium was the victim and the necessity for reparation have been proclaimed and that the highest moral authority in Christendom remains watchful amidst the passion and conflicts of men."

"It was because of the gratitude felt on this account, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the Holy Father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the royal Government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the double desire which inspires the pontifical message: To hasten the end of the present war and render a return of similar catastrophes impossible by the adoption of guarantees destined to assure the supremacy of right over force."

"At the beginning of September the royal government informed His Holiness that it must reserve decision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the reorganization of international relations, excepting in full accord with the powers guaranteeing its independence, that have done honor to their obligations towards her and whose arms fight with hers for the cause of right."

King Albert's personal letter to the Pope is as follows:

"Very Holy Father: I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest of the message Your Holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries the first of August, and I have hastened to submit it to my Government, which has studied it with most serious and deferential attention. The result of that study has been recorded in a note which I am happy to communicate to Your Holiness."

"In associating myself with the wishes of the Holy See that a just and durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity and particularly the Belgian people, so rudely tried, are suffering, I beg Your Holiness to believe in my filial and respectful attachment."

(Signed) "ALBERT."

Comment on Note

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Osservatore Romano today declared King Albert's note "a splendid vindication of the high and noble motive inspiring the Holy See in the present world conflict."

Sooner or later, if the war lasts, the United States will have a "War Cabinet" fashioned after those in Great Britain and France, Senator John W. Weeks declared Wednesday night at the dinner of the Flour and Grain Club at the Hotel Somerset. The Senator said the war cabinet was really a war planning board. Senator Weeks favored universal military training from this time on.

FLLOUR AND GRAIN CLUB

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PERSECUTION OF SOUTHERN SLAVS

Summary of Speech Delivered in Austrian Reichsrat Constitutes Indictment of Austro-Magyar "Policy of Extermination"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERNE, Switzerland.—A passage in a book on Austria recently published by Professor Erwin Hanisch of Vienna, in which the author contends that kindness is the main feature of the Austrian character, has prompted a writer in the Freie Zeitung to quote a speech delivered in the Austrian Reichsrat during the debate on the budget by Mr. Treitsch-Pavitschitch, one of those Southern Slav deputies who suffered imprisonment at the beginning of the war, and who owe their release to the political amnesty proclaimed by the young emperor. The speech constitutes an indictment of what the writer describes as the policy of extermination pursued by the Austro-Magyar authorities against the Southern Slav people, and the version given in that published in the Croatian organ Novosti, which published two instalments verbatim, but was then forbidden to continue the publication.

According to the summary given in the Freie Zeitung, Mr. Treitsch-Pavitschitch said that in this war, as always, the Southern Slavs had been placed in the foremost firing line and exposed to devastating cannonades, while those who remained at home had been systematically decimated by halter, shot, bayonet, imprisonment, deportation, banishment, evacuation, courts-martial, hunger, and life in internment camps. Even before the outbreak of war—namely, immediately upon the assassination in Sarajevo—this persecution of the Austrian Serbs set in in the form of plundering and massacre carried on by mobs at the instigation of the police, Ivan Frank, a deputy in the Croatian Diet, stated in the House, for instance, that the chief of the Agram police proposed to him that the Serbian leaders should be murdered by the mob. As for the time when war actually broke out, it was as if a blight had fallen upon the unhappy land and people of the Southern Slavs. Suborned journalists made unceasing discoveries of Serbian bombs on trains, railway lines, ships, and so on, in order to justify the draconian measures taken by the authorities. The whole of the male population that cherished nationalist sentiments was imprisoned, banished, ruined, executed; young men and old were allowed to starve, and those of them that remained were totally demoralized.

Meanwhile the arrest of the whole of the people's leaders, either with a view to holding them as hostages or of doing away with them altogether, was conducted on a prearranged plan, devised long before as a means of leaving the Southern Slav deputies some of them impossible to reproduce. The prisoners were exposed to incredible deprivations and humiliations, and subjected to ill-treatment at the hands of fanatical soldiery and of Magyar mobs. Many of them lost their reason in consequence of their experiences. Mr. Treitsch-Pavitschitch himself was sent by sea with a number of fellow-prisoners from Spalato to Fiume, and thence to Marburg via Agram and Budapest, a journey that lasted three days and four nights. After these four sleepless nights they were huddled together in the uncleaned horse-box of a riding school and subjected to revolting treatment by the soldiery. In Marburg and Graz many of the prisoners succumbed in consequence of their sufferings.

The lot, however, of those interned at Mostar, Doboj and Arad was even worse. In Mostar they had to sleep in a cellar on the bare ground, herded together with thieves, robbers and gypsies, and in indescribable surroundings. This "black hole" was in the habit of belaboring the prisoners with an iron hook that he called the Kron-prin, and bribes alone could prevail on him somewhat to modify his treatment. Meanwhile the more cultured and eminent of the prisoners were selected as hostages, a term that was synonymous with traitor. The treatment they received was inferior to that accorded common criminals, and few of them survived the experience. The guard set over them was composed of Muhammadans commanded by officers who rendered the régime still more severe, and they were beaten, struck down, or shot on the slightest provocation.

The survivors from Mostar were eventually taken to Arad and there interned in the casemates of the fortress, after having been beaten, hustled and spat upon by the Magyar population, and belabored by the soldiers with the butt end of their rifles and their bayonets. The tunnels into which they were thrust were in a terrible condition and they were huddled so closely together they did not feel the cold, for the atmosphere was like that of a bathroom filled with steam, and the electric lamps gleamed faintly through the mist. The

food was unobtainable, and many preferred to go without for days at a time.

Mr. Treitsch-Pavitschitch placed the number of those who succumbed to the treatment at Arad at 3000 to 4000, and cited by name the sub-prefect of Gradiska and three doctors as witnesses of the correctness of his statements. It was in Doboj, however, that the worst conditions of all prevailed. Serbian and Montenegrin prisoners, together with Bosnian fugitives, were taken there in open cattle-trucks, without food or drink, and exposed to the winter weather. On their arrival they were shut up in barracks where horses had been previously kept, and which had not been cleaned. A secret order issued by the military authorities at Sarajevo had enjoined the strictest possible treatment for the prisoners, and it was fully carried out by the guards. The soup served out, for instance, was of such a nature that one doctor declared he would not even have permitted boots to be washed in it. According to reliable calculations more than 8000 people succumbed in these conditions.

NEW SCHEME FOR RATIONING OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In a letter to The Times Mr. Frank Morris outlines a scheme of food rationing as an alternative to the German food ticket system. In presenting his plan Mr. Morris points out that criticism should not be directed to the details; the proposed figures, he explains, are taken haphazardly, but he believes there are no minor difficulties in his plan which could not be eliminated by public cooperation and good will. Broadly stated, Mr. Morris writes, the "food money" scheme is an indirect method of rationing food by rationing the money spent on food. This is how the scheme works. Food is to be divided into three categories: "Essential" food, semi-essential or "comfortable" food and "luxuries." Now, the State is to issue three classes of tickets, representing these three categories. Let us call them red, white and blue. These tickets are to be the sole recognized methods of purchasing foodstuffs. The State, of course, sells the tickets. Each individual or head of the family, pro rata, is entitled to purchase, say, seven red tickets per week at 1s. each. This red ticket enables the holder to purchase, in exchange, 1s. worth of essential foodstuffs—bread, meat, sugar, and so forth, at maximum prices fixed by the State. The second ticket (the white) representing the semi-essential food—i. e. the "comfortable" class—is to be sold by the State at a cost of 1s. 3d., but to be only valid for the purchase of a shilling's worth also. Here let me interpose the suggestion that instead of semi-essential food, difficult to classify, the white ticket might be available for the purchase of essential food, after the requirements of the red are satisfied.

All other foodstuffs will come under the luxury ticket, the 1s. 6d. sold at a cost of 1s. 6d., and valid for the purchase of one shilling's worth also. The red and white tickets will, as stated, be limited in number per head, but there appears no reason for limiting the luxury tickets. They will bring in a large revenue to the Exchequer, and every one will be enabled to indulge his palate, at the expense of 50 per cent tax, if the articles are available. The same applies to the white tickets, to a more limited extent. The tickets will be distributed through local food bureaux, and the ultimate recipients, the retailers, will be reimbursed by their respective banks or through post offices.

Space does not permit me to point out but very briefly the comparative advantages of the scheme. To begin with, great elasticity. With changing circumstances the amount of rationed "food money" can be increased or decreased, almost by a stroke of the pen. Relative simplicity, compared with the alternative German system of innumerable tickets, and another important consideration—no class distinctions, and consequently no class jealousy. Each individual has equal opportunity within the limits of his purse of purchasing what food is available, and at the same time every one is assured of at least his minimum food allowance. Queues are avoided, since no restriction need be placed on the quantities of foodstuffs stored by, and on sale by, the retailers. Their natural tendency is to fill all demands, though the total consumption is nevertheless controlled by the State through their limitation of the issue of the red and white tickets. I attach great importance to the freedom of choice which "food money" offers. The housewife will have a certain amount of "food money" to spend, and can lay it out as best suits her varying requirements, and in a sense the taint of compulsion is removed.

In considering this scheme I should like to lay emphasis upon its financial aspect, a by-product, as it were of the main ideas. In view of the fact, already referred to, of the need of public approval of any rationing scheme, if it is to work with a minimum of friction and the maximum of good will. With that view in my mind I venture to make an earnest appeal to those in authority to give an impartial and sympathetic consideration to the suggestions I have briefly outlined.

DR. FRIEDJUNG ON SERBIA'S FUTURE

Austrian Historian Is of Opinion Serbia Should Be Incorporated in the Dual Monarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Dr. Heinrich Friedjung, the well-known Austrian historian, who played so notorious a part in the Agram high treason trial and the subsequent Friedjung trial in 1909, has added a fresh chapter to the history of his relations with the Southern Slavs by the publication in The Vossische Zeitung of an article on the Southern Slav question in which, among other things, he advocates the incorporation of Serbia in the dual monarchy, or, at the very least, the abolition of the Serbian Army.

"It is the duty of the victor," he observes, "to take just account of the welfare of the Serbian people also, and not to force it to atone for the crimes committed by its King and his ministers against Austria-Hungary, and he goes on to argue that the incorporation of Serbia in the dual monarchy would be a fulfillment of the desire of the Serbo-Croat people for national union. Even a Serbia that remained independent," he remarks, "would in future have to be connected by close political and economic bonds with the Empire of the Hapsburgs, so that nearly all Serbo-Croats would achieve unity so far as the outer world was concerned, and the Serbian people, after all its sufferings and losses, would thus be among those to profit from the war. The house of Hapsburg," he writes, "can offer it better guarantees for the development of its intellectual and economic capacities than its ill-starred national dynasty."

King Peter and his son Alexander, MM. Pashitch and Protitch were the authors of the misfortunes of their country. The Serbian people, as such, should meet with generosity at the hands of the conqueror, but it would be merely quixotic to resurrect the house of the Karageorgevichs, when it has prepared its own extinction. "If the matter is regarded merely from the point of view of the military security of the Danubian monarchy, the complete incorporation of Serbia is seen to be desirable," Dr. Friedjung continues. "Were Serbia to retain not only her statehood, but her army as well, fanatics would make use of the latter as an instrument, and would be aided with English, Russian and Italian money. Were Serbia annexed, on the other hand, an army of occupation of no especial magnitude would suffice. Groups of political bandits can be exterminated, and such should be the methods pursued, if it fell to the lot of Germany and Austria-Hungary to dictate peace. As things are, however, they have to reckon with the wishes of the other great powers, and Russia's proposals, in particular, must receive consideration. There is, however, a minimum upon which the Central Powers must insist. Even a Serbia left to administer its own affairs must be bound as closely as possible to Austria-Hungary. Her statehood must be restored, but not her army. The complete dissolution of the Serbian Army would at least prepare the way for putting an end to militarism in that part of the world. Could English and American pacifists ask for anything better? The Serbian people might be given the choice of a dissolution of its standing army, or of submission to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and their national representatives would undoubtedly decide upon the former alternative. The gendarmerie would suffice for the maintenance of order, and in return would make Serbia a costly present in the shape of permitting the free exportation to the north of the latter country's products, especially its cattle.

"Away with the foolishness of a customs war against the smaller nations," cries Dr. Friedjung magnanimously. "The question of whether a complete customs union, or the fixing of a moderate tariff is the best course to be adopted must be considered. Agitation on the part of agrarian egotists in Austria and Hungary, however, must not again be allowed to conflict with considerations of state-manship. If the Serbian peasant no longer has his son taken from him for military service, and if he is permitted to export to Austria-Hungary the products of his soil, he will find himself in an extremely favorable position, and the idle dream of a Great Serbian policy will no longer attract him.

"If," Dr. Friedjung continues, "a new dynasty is set up in Serbia, the mistake must by no means be made of transferring the lords of the Black Mountains to Belgrade. The union of Serbia and Montenegro must in no circumstances be suffered; otherwise the seed of a Greater Serbia hostile to Austria-Hungary will be sown. As for the Petrovitch dynasty, if it is permitted to continue to reign in Cetinje—under similar guarantees as in the case of Serbia—it must, in any case, be confined to its mountains. The Lovitchens assuredly cannot be restored to it.

"That the right to determine their own destiny should be granted to the smaller, as well as to the larger peoples, is one of the fine phrases of enemy statesmen," the Austrian historian concludes. "But so far as can be seen the world war will lead to the opposite result; the great peoples will use the small ones as pawns in the negotiations concerning indemnities. At the conference table the mighty will decide the fate of the smaller states. In the Balkans matters will be settled in accordance with the agreement reached by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria among themselves. Details as to the map of the Balkan Peninsula may be left for adjustment at the peace conference, but on the whole the settlement is fixed already. A Balkan confederation, composed of

the Dual Monarchy, Bulgaria and Turkey, is already in process of formation. Even without an actual treaty, these three powers must stand together in order to defend against all comers the glorious results of the fight for the Dardanelles, and of the subjugation of Serbia. The Serbian people, meanwhile, must in any case be incorporated in this southeastern state system."

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TELLS OF RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BIRMINGHAM, England.—In a speech made at the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, of which he was re-elected president, Mr. Austen Chamberlain referred to the resignations from office of himself and his brother. If he had known at the time, he said, how restricted the powers allotted to the Minister of National Service would be, he would not have been the messenger of the Prime Minister and War Cabinet or joined with them in urging his brother to sacrifice his work in Birmingham in order to undertake what, in such circumstances, was so hopeless a task.

Of his own personal position, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he had even less to say. His explanation of why he had left the Government had been made to the House of Commons. He had been proud to hold the office of Secretary of State for India. In that office it had been his duty and his pleasure to study imperial problems of the first magnitude. They were not problems which could be settled off-hand by anyone, least of all by one who, like himself, had come to them with little past study of their Indian Empire. He had been profoundly interested and had made much progress, and had seen immediately before him the moment when, on behalf of the Government, he might be the mouthpiece of a new statement of British policy in India and the instrument for shaping her new course. But upon that fair prospect there had supervened the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, with its revelations of failure of military administration and of suffering; not all of it inevitable, and therefore, not all of it inevitable, to their forces engaged in Mesopotamia.

It had been thought right at the time that the charges or criticisms embodied in that report should be the subject of a judicial investigation, and he was sure they would agree with him that the position of a Secretary of State unable to defend those who had served under him and whom he thought it his duty to defend, and himself the possible subject of judicial inquiry, could not conduct the affairs of that great Dominion with the authority which was required at all times in a Secretary of State for India, and was never more necessary than at the present time. He had accordingly felt that the public interest and his own personal honor alike required his resignation, and he had given it. He had only one more word to say about it. He was still waiting for the formulation of charges against his administration. He had resigned, but he pleaded guilty to nothing. For the great strategical decision he shared the responsibility of the War Committee of the Cabinet of the day, he shared it and he claimed it to the full, and looking back on the events, as they could do now, with all the knowledge that had come afterward he still said that the decision of his colleagues and of himself on the facts as they were presented to them at the time, when they had to take the decision, with the military views which were then open to them and which were unanimous, could not have been other than it had been without a great deterioration of duty. If he down in the military arrangements he claimed that he had done as much as any man could have done, with the knowledge which was open to him at the time, to secure adequate arrangements being made for the treatment of their wounded, and more than most men in his position and with his knowledge would have attempted.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain then spoke of his experiences as Minister of National Service. He said that when he had taken up the work it had been described by Mr. Lloyd George in a letter to him as one of the most complicated and difficult tasks that could be entrusted to a Minister of the Crown. It would be difficult to describe the events of the first few weeks. He had found himself without instructions, without powers, without staff, without an office. He had been given 14 days in which to prepare a scheme. Most government departments took longer than that to answer a letter. The campaign had been successful in that they had secured 350,000 volunteers, but of these only a comparatively small proportion had been transferred to other occupations. The mistake about national service was fundamental. What was wanted was not a campaign for volunteers, but a careful and thorough survey of the whole resources of the nation in manpower and woman-power, followed by a decision of the Cabinet as to the manner in which those resources should be allocated. He would have liked to resign office much earlier than he had done, but he had found office rather like a lobster pot—it was easier to get in than to get out.

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes has appointed a committee to advise the Ministry of National Service on questions of part-time labor, with a view to securing the fullest use of work of national importance of all forms of part-time work, and the cooperation of voluntary organizations which are in a position to undertake the effective organization and administration of part-time schemes.

HISPANO-AMERICAN ACADEMY'S OBJECT

Aims to Make More Intimate Relations Between Spain and South American States—King Alfonso Is Greatly Interested

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—In the best possible and most hopeful circumstances the new Hispano-American Academy of Sciences and Arts has just been inaugurated in Madrid. Some years ago an academy with a similar title was established at Cadiz, and did some useful work. Latterly, however, little has been heard of it, and it is generally recognized that the proper headquarters for any such institution as this is the capital and not a seaport, however important it may be and whatever may have been the intimacy of its association with the great South American states that were the offshoots of Spain. The Academy has, therefore, been reconstituted, and has been set going again in a manner worthy of the great importance, for it is recognized that such a society as this has a task of the utmost interest and consequence to perform, in making more intimate the relations between Spain and the daughter states of the new world, and particularly in bringing about a close cooperation between them in matters of natural science, art, and literature so that they may mutually progress together.

The Madrid section consists of 15 academicians, the Marquis de Villella de Ebro, the Marquis de Urrea, the Count de Calleja, the Count de Castillo Fiel, Baron de la Torre, and Señores Gamonedo, Bartolome, Mora, Oliva, Reyes, Peyrona, Velasco, Carro, Ortega, Morejon and Reynold, seven "academicos protectores," 22 "de merito," 11 honorary, 13 classical correspondents and 32 modern correspondents. Nearly all of these were present at the inaugural ceremony at the headquarters of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence, which was decorated with the national flag and other emblems. King Alfonso has consistently shown the deepest and most intelligent interest in all matters affecting the improvement of the relations between Spain and South America, and when this movement for the reconstitution of the Academia Hispano-Americana was set on foot, His Majesty intimated his desire to become personally associated with it and accordingly accepted the office of Honorary President, at the same time stating that he would like to take part in the inaugural proceedings. Accordingly the King arrived at 6 o'clock for the opening, accompanied by the Marquis de la Torre and General Carranza and was received by the Ministers of Public Works and Public Instruction and the committee of the Academy headed by the president, the Marquis de Villella de Ebro. The proceedings throughout were of a very brilliant and enthusiastic character.

The honor of delivering the chief inaugural oration was accorded to Señor Andrade who was Minister of Public Instruction in the last (Dato) government, and as such had had much to do with the success of the movement. His address was in all ways a happy one. He declared with great sincerity the necessity for tightening the relations between Spain and South America with chains of affection which must be made by the arts. That was the fine aspiration of the Academia Hispano-Americana. Peoples had colonized in two ways, he said, by war and by commerce. Only Spain had colonized by mission and patronage. The mission was animated by the purest Christian spirit; the patronage was more human, less pure in its idea and its application, but sweetened in its authority and procedure by the monarchs who were always vigilant against the excesses of their agents and who protected the Indians. The gloomy way of criticizing the Spanish system of American colonization was, then, hardly fair, because if there were inevitable cruelties committed in America their work today shone brilliantly with idealism, disinterestedness, and love. To give prominence to that work was the task to which the new Academy proposed to devote itself, and for its assistance a university would be established in Madrid, so that the South American people would find here what they would not be able to find anywhere else in Europe, and which it was right they should discover within the circle of their own race.

Dr. Rodolfo Reyes, former Minister of Justice of Mexico, made an effective address. No people, he said, could feel the pride of race like the Iberian, because they had created the best of all the human families, the

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Iberian-American family which was composed of more than 30 nations. Here on the old soil the race was firm and hard, brave and strong; out there in that new and spacious land the race was more slight but always fecund and powerful, preserving the essential virtues, in thought as in action. Notice, continued Dr. Reyes, that ours is the only human family that today joins hands in peace surrounded everywhere as we are by war; we alone cherish good will. To me and to all others it must seem that the work of colonization by Spain and Portugal in America is the greatest work in all history. The Iberian spirit animates all the Americans, and the union of the race is necessary, peremptory, and this is the solemn hour in which to accomplish it. We cannot wait for it. The time when peace is declared will be that for consummating what is now prepared. We must prepare now, for afterwards it will be too late. Spain has the golden key of intellectual privilege which opens the American doors. He ended a rousing address by predicting a most glorious future for the Iberian-American race, for which, he said, they must work.

A short address was also given by Señor Rodas, the Minister of Public Instruction, who said that at no date the Government would establish in Madrid a "Centro Científico y Artístico" with residences at Toledo, which was the temple of their art, and at El Escorial, the temple of their greatness.

WORK OF AEROPLANE IN CAMBRAI BATTLE

"The earlier stages of the Cambrai battle were absolutely dependent upon the tanks and aeroplanes," said a wounded officer who was present at the action and arrived in a London hospital today. So writes Capt. Hugh B. C. Pollard in an article on the "Aeroplane at Cambrai." "In this new kind of fighting with no bombardment," the officer said, "all the organized defenses have to be penetrated by tanks and men rushed with the bayonet. As you can guess, things get pretty well mixed up and it is extremely difficult to find one's way about in the new country, however well one has studied the map. We were pretty lucky and kept our direction well, but a mile on the other side of the canal the brigade came up against a very nasty bit of German defense work, extremely well held. When that happens every infantryman prays for quick help from tanks and more particularly guns. We sent messengers back asking for the place to be shelled, but getting back afoot is no easy job and we should have been held up there hours longer if it had not been for the aeroplanes. These were flying low down over our heads keeping in direct touch with the whole progress of the show all the time. Our particular guardian plane wireless back and a perfect hurricane of shell came over into our adversaries in a minute or two. Our fellows cheered like anything when it started, for it was a really magnificent bit of cooperation between all forces. Ten minutes of it was enough for the Hun, and the plane called off the guns once more while we rushed in and took the point."

"The saving in casualties was enormous and many a man owes his life to the work of the aeroplanes that day. Of course, it is a grueling work for the aviators, but it is worth while losing a machine and a life or two here and there when their work literally saves hundreds of lives among the infantry. The men in the ranks know it too, and they cannot say enough about the amazing pluck of our flying-men. It is the same all through the service. Rank and file, non-commissioned officers, regimental officers and staff—all ranks and all branches tell the same story: 'More and more aeroplanes—that is what we want and what we must have if we are to win the war.'"

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CAREFUL VOTING ADVICE TO WOMEN

Avoidance of Political Prophets Necessary, Says President of Carnegie Foundation—Points Way to Better Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"If the women of New York succeed in making better government, it will be because they do their own thinking and do not let any political prophet do it for them. If this is done, women will divide on political, social and economic questions not as women, but as thoughtful voters. Nothing could be more unfortunate than a solid woman vote amenable to the pleas of parties of men. A sex vote would be as harmful to good government as a class vote." So spoke President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, former head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before the Training School for Citizenship maintained by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Previously he had advised his hearers to keep a sharp eye on the prophets as they, with the sweetest tongues and the finest words, nearly always those who lead humanity to retrace an old path or to wander in a forgotten wilderness as he puts it.

"There is one type of political prophet abroad in the land against whose words every thinking man or woman must be on guard, for some of these deceive the very elect. Distrust the man who comes to you to preach prejudice, class suspicion and class bitterness. Whether he calls himself reformer, socialist, professor, capitalist or laborer, he who goes about the land preaching the doctrine of war between capital and labor, between class and class, between section and section, is an enemy of humanity. There is no class in this country deliberately seeking to injure any other class."

"There is no necessary war between capital and labor. No group of men, whether wealthy men or laboring men, desire to bring about such a situation. It will never come unless the voters of the country consent to be led into the wilderness of class hatred by the prophets who preach class suspicion."

"The thing which thoughtful men ask today is, will the women voters be more emotional than men have been, or will they have a certain balance of thinking and of intuition which will discriminate between the purely emotional politician and the politician whose emotions are guided by sound reason. I take it this is the most serious question involved in the doubling of the electorate. If the new group of voters shall prove more emotional and less thoughtful than the old leadership of the emotional political prophet will be vastly magnified; if on the other hand, women voters shall prove to be a steady force in political thinking we shall see a leadership equal to the responsibilities of the years after the war."



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BRITISH CHANGES IN THE ARMY STAFF

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Lawrence Becomes Sir Douglas Haig's Chief of Staff—No Connection With the Cambrai Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Ian Macpherson stated that the following changes had been made in the headquarters staff in France: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Lawrence to be chief of the general staff; Col. E. W. Cox, D. S. O., to be brigadier-general and chief intelligence officer; and Lieut.-Gen. Travers Clarke to be quartermaster-general. Mr. Macpherson denied that the changes were made in consequence of a report to the War Cabinet on the recent operations at Cambrai.

Lieutenant-General Lawrence, who becomes Sir Douglas Haig's chief of staff, may almost be called a graduate of the new army. He did some excellent staff work in the South African war, becoming brevet lieutenant-colonel, but retiring from the army he eventually became a partner in the banking firm of Glynn Mills. He returned to the army after the war broke out and in 1915 went to Gallipoli as a subordinate staff officer, but caught Sir Ian Hamilton's eye and was given an opportunity in connection with the transport to Egypt, which he organized extremely well.

Sir Ian Hamilton's confidence in him increased, and he gave him command of an infantry division, a fact which caused fierce criticism in the service. However, Sir H. Lawrence distinguished himself in his command, both at Gallipoli and in France, and great expectations are now reposed in him in his present position.

Of Brigadier-General Cox, D. S. O., who becomes chief intelligence officer under Sir Douglas Haig, great things are expected. He is 35 and is considered by those who know him an expert of the very first order in intelligence work.

Mr. Macpherson, the Undersecretary for War who spoke very vigorously, asked the House to stigmatize as grossly unfair the attacks made in the House. Replying to an interjection as to whether the removal of Sir Douglas Haig was not contemplated at one time Mr. Macpherson replied: "I do not know what was contemplated. I am speaking for the Army Council and at no time did Sir Douglas Haig lose the confidence of the Army Council or those in authority at the War Office. So far as we are concerned and so far as the army as a whole is concerned, Sir Douglas Haig commanded not only respect but entire confidence."

He repeated Mr. Bonar Law's statement that though a breakdown occurred it was no fault of the general staff and the disposition of troops was as good as it could possibly be.

Dr. Macnamara stated in reply to a question that, as a result of the sinking of two steamers in the Mediterranean, 484 lives and 224 lives, respectively, were lost. Public notification of these losses was delayed till all relatives were informed. The loss of another steamer at the mouth of the Mersey was due to striking a mine laid probably the night before. Two lives were saved out of 43, including 16 pilots.

Dr. Macnamara also mentioned that the vessels which attacked Yarmouth were torpedo boats, destroyers, and a member interjected that there were four.

Lines of Attack on Army Heads

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—There are two lines of attack against Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig in the newspaper campaign which broke out last week. One is in reference to appointments from the new army, already dealt with. The second is in regard to what is called the "hushing up" of Cambrai.

The view is expressed to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor by one of the best known historians of the present war that there is no substance in this complaint, except that he thought that a statement might be issued to the public with fuller details as to what actually happened. He declared that the high command were not surprised at the attack and had made correct and full dispositions of troops. His own impression was that the local intelligence work was at fault.

In any case, it should not be forgotten that the balance of success was heavily in favor of the British.

The Cambrai question was raised in the House of Commons, yesterday, when Major David Davies mentioned some of the rumors regarding the thinning of an important sector by a tired division, the disregarding by headquarters of a warning of impending attacks, and the failure to make use of French reinforcements which were available.

Mr. Kennedy Jones stated that it was common knowledge, when the present coalition came in, that they were greatly dissatisfied with the results of the Somme campaign, and only the fear of strong newspaper opposition prevented a change in the higher command.

Meantime, there is no official confirmation of the report in certain papers which, at the beginning of the week, launched a fierce campaign against Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, that the War Office is to appoint a number of brigadier-generals from the ranks of what is called the "civilian army," in contradistinction to the army which existed before the war. The position taken up by the War Office, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is that the highest commands must inevitably remain

in the hands of professional soldiers, who alone have the experience, training, and consequently the instinct for war, which is considered essential.

On the other hand, as to other appointments, it is considered that the proper proportion has, in fact, been allocated to civilian soldiers. So far three men who joined the army after the war broke out have risen through successive stages to the rank of brigadier-general, namely, General Freilburg, the New Zealand V. C. who distinguished himself at Beaumont Hamel; General Arthur Asquith, D. S. O., son of the former Prime Minister, who has been three times wounded and three times won the Distinguished Service Order for very brilliant leadership of his men; and General Bradford, a young soldier of 25, who was killed at Cambrai immediately after his promotion.

Critics of the War Office consider that all the experience necessary for this war is experience of this war, in short that Indian frontier fighting and similar work has no relevancy to the conditions of the present world war and that consequently civilian soldiers might more largely be drawn upon for high military posts.

BOLSHEVIKI REPORT UPRISING IN VIENNA

(Continued from page one)

parison between apartments in Zürich and Vienna shows that a room which would cost 60 francs in Zürich, would cost at least four times as much in Vienna. This condition has naturally led to strong protective measures for tenants. Notices to quit, without some special reason, can only be given to those tenants who have come to Vienna since the outbreak of the war. This measure is intended to compel fugitives to return to their now liberated homes and also to provide that their stay in Vienna is not made too easy for the numerous "profiteers" and usurers who are growing rich on the necessities of the people.

To the opponents of alcohol the war has occasioned particular joy. Vienna has become a sober city. There is indeed no great moral purification, no turning to abstinence from conviction, but it cannot be denied that to most of the ordinary middle-class people beer is only a sort of memory. There is plenty of expensive wine to be had, but prices have risen so rapidly that the consumer cannot keep pace with them. Quite another time has come and nobody would be surprised if an age of temperance should set in.

Reports received from other sources, and statements published in the Viennese papers show that the living conditions in the Austrian capital are much worse than are depicted by this Swiss correspondent. Shortly after the beginning of the war, the Burgo-master of Vienna started publishing a monthly report of the conditions of life in the city, for the avowed purpose of offsetting the false rumors which were circulating abroad. This report was published for several months and, though very carefully edited, frequently contained very interesting revelations as to the shortage of foodstuffs and the sufferings of the inhabitants. This publication, however, suddenly ceased and for the last six months the Burgo-master has issued no regular statement.

In the last few days, the Vienna papers have contained much interesting information as to the shortage of foodstuffs and the official action of the municipal authorities to improve the situation. There were conferences of local officials with the Vienna deputies in Parliament, and finally an important meeting of all those parties with the principal members of the Austrian Cabinet. At this last meeting, the Burgo-master stated that Vienna's reserve stocks of flour and other foodstuffs were exhausted more than a year ago, the city was literally living from hand to mouth, and unless something was done it was very probable that the people would one day find themselves without any bread. The city was no better off in regard to other necessary daily provisions. Arrangements had been made to obtain a supply of vegetables and "sauerkraut" from Hungary, but nothing had come of this, as the Hungarian Government had refused to permit the export. Contracts had also been made for the purchase of 150,000 hares, but these had fallen through as the Hungarians had demanded the unheard-of price of 16 crowns for each hare.

The state authorities listened to all these statements very attentively but made no definite promises of assistance. The president of the Food Commission, indeed, remarked that in this fourth winter of the war the Viennese ought to be thankful that things were no worse. Another official in the Food Department said that the Viennese were suffering far less than the population in many parts of the monarchy. In Northern Bohemia, for instance, there were districts where the people were without bread for a week at a time, as no flour was coming in. Perhaps the most alarming declaration came from the president of the Food Commission, who, answering a question, said he believed there were sufficient supplies to last until after Christmas. What might happen later he declined to say.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the military successes of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Rumania, Russia, and Italy, seem to have no effect on the food situation. As regards Rumania particularly there has been great disappointment. After all the glowing accounts of a bountiful harvest, the authorities are now saying that the crops were anything but good and that nothing can be hoped for from that country. In Italy the Austrians claim to have obtained large stores of foodstuffs, but these will probably all go in feeding the armies there, and the people at home will get nothing. Strange as it may seem, Germany has actually helped Austria with foodstuffs in the last few months, but

now it is said that Germany is in no better condition herself and can no longer think of sending provisions to her ally.

As for Hungary, that country is generally believed to have plenty of foodstuffs, but the Hungarians have plainly declared that they have no intention of going short themselves in order to supply the Austrians, whom they thoroughly detest.

Reforms Promised

Hungarian Premier to Push the Franchise Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The strikes have now ceased throughout the Dual Monarchy, except in Bohemia and Croatia, the Hungarian Premier having, like his Austrian colleague, received a labor deputa-tion and affirmed his adherence to Count Czernin's policy and determination to push the franchise reform bill.

The Vossische Zeitung's Vienna dispatch, which gives the first connected account of the strike movement, says it originated, not with a committee of the Social Democratic Party, which constantly urged patience and calmness and insisted on negotiating quietly with the Government, but with the Bolshevist group within the party, led by Otto Bauer, who is said to have established relations with the Bolsheviki when a prisoner in Russia. The group is that to which Friedrich Adler, Count Stuergh's assassin, belongs, and its organ is his paper, Der Kampf.

The official Socialist Party, the dispatch adds, thus stood between the Government and the extremists, and while completely victorious over the latter was only partially successful with the former. The most important achievements were the declarations obtained from Count Czernin, first, to the effect that peace negotiations would not be broken off on the annexation issue, and, second, an intimation of the possibility of a compromise concerning the evacuation of Poland.

This, the dispatch considers, could not have been given without Dr. von Kuehlmann's consent, and therefore represents a great achievement of the strike, which broke out at the moment for a decision of world political questions. The promise of the bill to remove the munition industry from military administration was a further success, but for the rest it was all promises.

Mr. Trozky's Views

Characterizes German Annexation Proposals as Monstrous

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Trozky would appear, from two official statements sent through Russian wireless stations, to have left Brest-Litovsk the other day resolved to break off peace negotiations. In these statements he characterizes the Central Powers' conditions as most monstrous, these conditions including the annexation of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Riga, parts of Livonia, Moon Sound and Islands, the Gibraltar of the Baltic, with a view to suffocating Russia economically and politically.

The first statement says that Austrian statesmen are appealing their restless workmen by affirming the Central Powers are not trying to annex, but to reach a democratic peace. He then makes declaration regarding the "monstrous annexations," adding that to have such a program and then to talk of a democratic peace passes even the limits permitted to diplomacy. At Brest-Litovsk, he adds, the part of the Austrian representative was confined to a humble approval of General Hoffman and von Kuehlmann.

The second statement says that though the annexationists have been sufficiently powerful to impose their will on evasive diplomatists of the Hertling-Kuehlmann school, yet the Central Powers government no longer dare show the people their own program. Referring to von Kuehlmann's statement that the Central Empires cannot remove their armies from occupied regions until the conclusion of a general peace, it says the German people naturally inferred that the Central Powers had agreed to remove their armies then. On the contrary, the Central Powers refused to offer any guarantees regarding the withdrawal of their armies, their object being monstrous annexation. The German Government dared not communicate to its own people its demands upon Russia at Brest-Litovsk, and the Austro-German peoples were being deceived by their own governments before the entire world.

Another Paper Suppressed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Berlin messages announce the suppression of the Berliner Tageblatt following that of the Vorwärts and also state that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have been again summoned to the capital. The Bavarian Courier, the Center organ, learns from a special source that the Chancellor's position was not only completely unshaken but strengthened after the recent political crisis, and says that proofs have just been given that he has the Kaiser's full confidence.

Austria and the Czechs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Austrian Reichsrat reassembled on Tuesday and the Premier, questioned concerning the resolution adopted by Czech deputies in Prague on Jan. 8, for the creation of an independent Czech-Slovak state, declared that it seemed to be conceived in a sense absolutely hostile to the state

and must be indignantly rejected by every Austrian and resisted by every Austrian Government. "I am authorized," he said, "to declare this is the will of the highest personage in the state."

Concerning the strike, the Premier said that while marked by no excess, it might have assumed a serious form. The agreement reached with the workers should not be regarded as the result of a class war, the Government's sole consideration having been the preservation of the state's social interests and speedy resumption of work being an advantage to all classes. The Government, he added, had no objection to the promise of municipal franchise reform.

German Socialist Sympathy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The German Socialist organ, Vorwärts, in its issue of Wednesday evening, received here today, printed the remarks of Dr. Ebert before the German main committee of the Reichstag, declaring there were rumors of street fighting in Budapest and Vienna and of the proclamation of a republic at Prague.

According to the Vorwärts, Dr. Ebert assailed the German Government in these words: "The whole world knew of the general strike in Austria-Hungary—only the German people did not know of it. This resulted in sensational rumors of street fighting at Budapest and Vienna, and of reports of proclamation of a republic at Prague."

"We salute the action of the Austro-Hungarian proletariat and express our warmest sympathy. German labor, where necessary, will use its full power to combat efforts to prevent an early peace based on understanding and right."

Wednesday evening's issue of the Vorwärts was its first since the three-day suspension.

German Authorities Warned

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German majority Socialists, warned the German authorities in a speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, that the German Government is playing with fire and that Germany's situation is but little different from Austria's. This announcement was made in the Socialist organ, Vorwärts.

Washington Lacks Advice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports from Petrograd to the effect that a revolution has broken out in Vienna are received here with deep interest by all officials, although the State Department says that it has received no news in support of the rumor.

BAY STATE OFFER REFUSED BY MEN

Negotiations between the carmen employed by the Bay State Street Railway Company and the executives of the company having failed to bring a settlement of their controversy, meetings of the 16 unions of employees have been called for Friday evening to consider what further action shall be taken. Some of the men hint at the likelihood of a strike ballot being taken at that time.

Statements have been issued by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Wallace B. Donham, receiver of the road. Mr. Mahon, who came from Detroit to handle the situation for the men, explains why he rejected the "cooperate plan" proposed by Mr. Donham, and the latter outlines his side of the case. The men asked an increase in their present minimum rates of from five to six cents an hour, and an advance in their present maximum from 35 to 40 cents an hour, with the maximum in two years.

JAPANESE MISSION LEAVES AMERICA

A PACIFIC PORT—Baron T. T. Megata, chairman of the Japanese special finance commission which has just ended a tour of the United States, bade farewell to the country here and expressed his appreciation of the hospitality extended to him and his commission by the American people. "Our commission has been in the United States nearly three months," said Baron Megata. "We have had full opportunity to meet the government authorities, leading financiers and captains of commerce and industries, and to exchange views on various subjects such as trade relations between the United States and Japan and facilitating cooperation in industrial enterprises."

SCHOOL MANAGER IS SPRINGFIELD, O., PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—This city has created the position of Director of Schools, and has elected William H. Thomas, formerly chief engineer and sales manager of a large manufacturing company, to the office. The schools will be operated on business lines, and Mr. Thomas is virtually business manager. He is to give his entire time to the work.

The duties of the school manager will be modeled after those of the city manager, and he will have full power to execute contracts and similar documents.

PLANS FOR NEW BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Architects have begun work on plans for a 16-story bank and office building to be erected on Carondelet Street, John J. Gannon, president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, has announced.

SENATOR BRADY'S SUCCESSOR A LAWYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

BOISE, Idaho.—John F. Nugent, Democrat, who has been appointed successor of Senator Brady, is a prominent attorney of Boise. While holding a controlling position in Democratic circles, Mr. Nugent has not occupied a political office since he served many years ago as court reporter under his father, who was judge of the District Court, and later was

county attorney of the mining county of Layton. Mr. Nugent is widely known in Boise through service to associated charities, whose presidency he has held for years. His appointment holds until the general election in November.

REPAIR SHOP FOR AEROPLANES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—All United States Army aeroplanes east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River that are in need of supplies or repair will be brought to the government aviation warehouse and repair station now under construction here, according to the Indianapolis News.

BAY KERRAN SENDS CALLS FOR AID

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Calls for assistance from the steamship Bay Kerran of the Bay Steamship Company of London, Eng., were picked up by ships off the coast late yesterday. According to the messages the Bay Kerran had lost her life boats and was "in distress." A strict naval censorship prevents further details being made public. The Bay Kerran is a steel screw steamship of 3755 tons. She was built in 1906 and is registered at London.

IMPORTANT

Fourth Floor New Building Secured

Take Elevator to Fourth Floor—Present Building

By working day and night, the Irving & Casson A. H. Davenport Company will have this floor ready for the opening sale on Friday, January 25. Beautiful fixtures of solid mahogany are being installed in the portion which is now being completed, and all will be in readiness Friday and Saturday for an

Unusual Underwear Sale

This opening sale of Muslin Underwear in the new location has been planned long in advance, and will be a very important event. As such an occasion happens but few times in any business, our manufacturers spared no efforts to provide extra values, and to provide them in abundant quantity.

Here are some of the values:

Underwear at 2.00 Nightgowns of finer quality nainsook and cambric, in charming novelty designs. Chemises with trimmings of fine Val. and Cluny laces, embroideries, and ribbon bows. Envelope chemises, in slashed drawer effect; a number of dainty styles in empire, bodice and regulation styles, with trimmings of laces and embroideries. **2.00**

Nightgowns at 3.00 Made to sell at a much higher price. The embroideries and laces are of the finer qualities which are increasingly difficult to be secured at any price; hence the values are doubly interesting. The materials include fine nainsooks and batistes, in sleeveless and empire styles. **3.00**

Underwear at 1.00 Nightgowns of flesh batiste, tailored style; nainsook with embroideries and laces, in sleeveless, empire, and slip-over styles; also several styles with set-in sleeves. Envelope chemises, lace and embroidery trimmed, some with ribbon straps. Washable satin and crepe de chine camisoles, tailored styles. **1.00**

Underwear at 1.50 More than 1000 pieces; among the greatest values in the sale, secured at unusual discounts from a maker with whom we do a very large business. Nainsook nightgowns and chemises, all trimmed with imported laces and embroideries. Washable satin and crepe de chine camisoles, tailored or trimmed. **1.50**

Silk Underwear at 3.00 Washable satin undershirts, heavy quality material, in tailored or lace-trimmed styles. Chemises of crepe de chine, some ornamented with laces; other chemises of washable satin, hand embroidered in delicate tints. Bloomers of washable satin. **3.00**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns Three special lots, one at 3.95 in Empire style, with hemstitching. One lot at 5.00 in an extra fine quality silk, a number of them trimmed with fine laces, some in plainer effects. One lot at 7.95 includes Empire styles trimmed with Georgette and laces, and other lace-trimmed nightgowns. **3.95 to 7.95**

Philippine Underwear A special lot on sale for the first time Friday, secured especially for this opening event. Nightgowns in fine eyelet and spray embroidery, chemises and envelope chemises with dainty scalloped edges and floral patterns. **2.45**

Philippine Underwear From one of the greatest importers of Philippine underwear—at unusually low prices for the qualities. At 2.00, nightgowns and chemises in designs to match, all hand embroidered in colado work. At 3.00, Philippine nightgowns, chemises, and drawers, some with colado work, others with eyelet and floral embroidery, deep scallops. **2.00 and 3.00**

Unusual Corset Sale

Fourth Floor—New Building—Friday and Saturday

Broche and Batiste Corsets Also tricot corsets. Nearly half a thousand pairs, and marked for this sale at a price which may not be duplicated again in like qualities. Styles for all figures, with elastic tops, girdle tops, and medium bust lines; two styles for misses. Fancy and plain materials. **2.95**

Coutil Corsets Secured at a special price for the opening sale from the maker of one of our best-selling brands—the Elvira. Several styles, all with long hips, some in low bust effects, six hose supports; pink and white material in an excellent quality. **1.95**

Broche Corsets Elvira models for all types of figures. Flesh and white broche and silk broche, in low, medium and medium high bust with long hip line. All are attractively trimmed and have garters to match. The sizes are from 20 to 30. **3.95**

Silk Broche Corsets Fine material ordinarily only found in quite expensive corsets. The makers granted unusual discounts to aid in making the opening sale a success. There are several new models in the lot, some in flesh, some in white. **4.95**

Brassieres In keeping with the great values in corsets are those in brassieres—many of which were purchased at considerable concessions. Linen brassieres with fine laces; wash satin and crepe de chine, in camisole effects, daintily trimmed. **1.00, 1.50 and 1.95**

Special Values—Hose—Petticoats

Street Floor—Present Store—Friday and Saturday

Women's Silk Hose Pure silk—in a fine quality probably impossible to duplicate later at 1.50 pair. All are extra long—all have extra elastic mercerized tops—all recommended for excellent service. Silver, light gray, dark gray, medium gray, putty, covert, taupe, dark tan, Russian calf, bronze. **1.50**

Silk Petticoats Chiffon taffeta—silk jersey tops—finer quality silks now seldom found at this moderate price—5.00. Designed for wear with the newest gowns and costumes—style with deep flounce trimmed with shirrings, and accordion plated ruffle. Street shades, changeable tones. **5.00**

Tremont St.
Boston

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

FREER MOVEMENT OF COAL EXPECTED

Mr. Storow Returns From New York Where He Conferred With Railroad Officials on Faster Transportation of Fuel

Returning to Boston today, James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, expressed the belief that freer movement of coal to New England would result from his conference at New York City on Wednesday with A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad and in charge of the eastern lines as far south as Hampton Roads, under Director-General W. R. McAdoo.

"I urged Mr. Smith to expedite the movement of coal to Hampton Roads," said Mr. Storow, "and gave the figures for one line—a typical one—tributary to the Chesapeake & Ohio. This month the number of cars placed at the mine has been equal to only about 45 per cent of the number of cars put there in an average month of January for three years back."

This railroad, Mr. Storow said, feeds one of the three big piers at the Roads.

In a statement issued today, the Massachusetts Fuel Administration says:

"There has been some uncertainty as to whether the Garfield order applies to the sale of liquors in the dining rooms of hotels and private clubs. Practically all bar rooms voluntarily agreed to obey the spirit of the order by closing on Mondays, instead of running without heat. At the request of the Boston hotels, Mr. Storow telegraphed the Fuel Administrator in Washington to learn whether the order was to be construed as forbidding the sale of wine to guests with their meals in hotel dining rooms. The Fuel Administrator replied:

"Order provides that no fuel shall be used in rooms where liquor is served. The order includes dining rooms."

"Accordingly hotels have been notified that no drinks may be served in dining rooms on Mondays."

With regard to the general railroad situation, Mr. Storow declared that there was still room for much improvement, pointing to the congestion at the gateways of the New England railroads.

"I don't believe in taking a sledge hammer and smashing the railroads wholesale," said Mr. Storow, "but while I think the treatment of the railroads should be constructive and sympathetic, I also believe that there are two or three presidents of railroads in the United States who ought to be removed promptly by Mr. McAdoo."

Good progress is being made in New York, Mr. Storow said, with regard to bunker coal for the shipping there, and there are no ships held up in this port for lack of coal.

Mr. Storow said he had advised the theaters that they can run four minutes longer if it is necessary to keep the "four-minute" men, so-called, on the program.

Coal receipts at Boston today totaled 8369 tons of bituminous. The Swedish steamer Gotland arrived from Norfolk, Va., with 5437 tons for the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett, and the American steamer Arlington brought 2932 tons of soft coal for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The Gotland was one of the foreign steamers commandeered by the government to assist in the movement of coal to New England.

More Ships Coaled

Number Waiting Fuel at New York Being Rapidly Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coaling of ships continues at this port and the number of vessels awaiting coal is being rapidly reduced. Seventeen ships were coaled in the 24 hours ending at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Seventy-one ships are waiting for coal, as compared with 81 the day before.

Albert H. Wiggin, state Fuel Administrator, said yesterday: "The Garfield order shutting down industry saved a lot of coal—just how much we probably will never know, but a lot of circumstances have combined to nullify some of the benefits. I will say this however: If it had not been for the order issued by Dr. Garfield, New York would have faced a situation much worse than any that has arisen this winter."

Uniform Regulations

Mr. Storow Wants Hours for Factories Better Defined

Uniform regulations governing the operation of manufacturing plants on working days during the Monday holiday period, are asked of the United States Fuel Administration by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator. In a telegram he sent today to the federal authorities at Washington, D. C. His telegram followed the receipt of a communication from the federal administrators, the interpretation of which was obscure to the local authorities. The telegram, which was addressed to a Mr. Noyes, says:

"Think your telegram Jan. 22, regarding closing hours for factories to make up time lost Mondays leaves matter in uncertain and rather unsatisfactory condition. It furnishes no uniform rule for plants in this State as compared with plants in other states."

"Practically all manufacturers are ready to obey perfectly a definite specific order, and such an order can be enforced in regard to shutting down or length of hours. Their main insistence is that everybody be treated alike. Strongly recommend issuing

promptly today a definite specific order to all state administrators. We are inclined to advise permitting factories to run Saturday afternoons and not extend hours other days."

Modification of the Storow closing edict is to be sought by a committee of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, representing some 25,000 business men of that State. Agreement to send a delegation to confer with James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, with this object in view, was reached at a meeting of the board of Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday.

Proposals that Saturday be declared a holiday for manufacturing concerns instead of Mondays, and that theaters be closed on all such holidays, "to save the laborers' pocketbook," were discussed, together with the advisability of exempting certain businesses, where the saving in fuel would be slight and the public would benefit by its continued operation.

The members of the board also declared themselves in favor of an embargo on all unnecessary transportation.

Many New England plants have completed plans for utilizing the customary Saturday half-holiday as a means of making up for the time which each Monday shutdown will lose.

Extension of the working day and reduction of the noon hour are planned by many as a supplement. Nearly all of the shoe workers of Lynn wish to work the extra hours to make up for lost weight in their pay envelopes. Many of the Lynn locals of the United Shoe Workers of America have so declared themselves.

Boston School Closings

More Than Half Those Open Expected to Shut Down

Half of the 210 public schools of Boston now open probably will have to be closed at the end of this week because of the coal shortage, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, the superintendent, said last evening. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to add an extra hour to the school keepers' business day.

Dr. Dyer said further that the effect of school closing on children is demoralizing. To just what extent this is so, cannot be stated at the present time. He said further that the present situation may mean a reorganization of the school plan by which the long vacation takes place in the winter and the school term is extended through the summer with some arrangement by which sessions are suspended on days when the thermometer is above a certain point, when it seems practically impossible for children to apply themselves to their tasks.

For some reason he did not understand, Dr. Dyer said, they had been unable to supply coal to Roxbury schools. James B. Noyes of the Boston Fuel Committee, he continued, had done everything he could to keep the schools going, even to asking the Boston Elevated to lend him 1000 tons for school purposes. This request, he said, was not granted.

Providence Coal Pooled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pooling of all coal resources here and distributing it under the direction of the fuel committee began today and will continue for two weeks, pursuant to an agreement reached on Wednesday afternoon between the fuel committee and representative coal dealers. On orders already accepted, no person will be allowed more than two tons during the two weeks.

During the two weeks, dealers will accept no applications for coal, except on blanks furnished by the fuel committee. No deliveries will be made until approved by the committee. Upon receipt of applications, the fuel committee will distribute them among the dealers and will notify the applicant to call on a specified dealer, with the money for his coal, within three days. No applications will be retained more than three days, without receipt of the purchase price. When notified of the dealer upon whom he should call, the applicant must present to the dealer the card bearing his notification.

RUMANIA TO STAY IN WAR TO THE END

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Constantin Angelesco, the new Rumanian Minister to the United States, has stated his opinion here that the Rumanian army, in cooperation with the Cossacks and other elements in Southern Russia, will prove a strong factor in the war.

Dr. Angelesco has declared that despite its reverses, the defection of the Russians and the work of German propagandists, the morale of Rumania is unshaken, and it will fight beside the enemies of Germany to the end. The advent of the United States into the war, the Minister said, has aroused genuine enthusiasm in his country, where the people, since they took up arms against the Central Powers, have followed with sympathetic attention the policy of the United States and the utterances of President Wilson.

ALASKA STRONG FOR PROHIBITION

Eagerness of One Mining District to Be Free From Saloon Told by Returned Miner

Alaska as a whole voted for prohibition something like two to one. This referendum was later made effective in the Congress of the United States and prohibition was imposed on the territory. How eager the cosmopolitan population of one of the mining districts was to be free from the burden of liquor is told by Daniel Webster, a miner of Nolan, in the Koyukuk district, who is visiting his brother, J. B. Webster, of 43 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury, Boston.

The Koyukuk district is about 70 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and some 60 miles beyond where navigation of the Yukon and its branches is possible. The district contains a voting population of 101. These voters were distributed as follows: dry, 74; wet, 25; blanks, 2.

"There was only one saloon in the district," said Mr. Webster, but this was typical of all the places of the sort in the territory. The miner, coming out of the wilderness with his bag of duet, is greeted hilariously, offered a drink, detained by the pretense of good-fellowship and before he is allowed to go, his season's hard-earned pinnings have disappeared over the bar. There is another feature, too, which the men have come to recognize as a great evil, and that is the hold which the saloons are able to obtain on a miner who has a good claim but no money to work it. If a man once gets into the power of one of these places it is almost impossible for him to get free.

"In the Koyukuk district," continued Mr. Webster, "a large amount of liquor was consumed. About 300 tons of provisions were shipped into the district each year, and in addition to that about 90 tons of liquor came. So you see about 20 per cent of the season's imports consisted of liquor. The evils attendant on the operation of saloons in other parts of the territory were prevalent here as well, but I think it is a gratifying commentary on the manhood of the miners that they should vote three to one to close the saloons. This is the more remarkable because at the time there was nothing else in the way of a place for sociability. The men of the district are Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Italians, Greeks and even Turks, and some of them manifest no very high order of intelligence, but they could all recognize the harm which the saloon did them."

Mr. Webster has been a miner in Alaska for nearly 13 years. He expects to return to Nolan soon.

ACTION AGAINST TORONTO COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Street Railway Company having failed to supply 200 additional street cars as directed by the Legislature, some time ago, the Board of Control has recommended the following action:

An application for an order from the Legislature which will enable the Ontario Railway Board to take over the road and operate it through its officials; an act to place upon the company a penalty of \$500 per car per day, retroactive from January 1st, last; action to commit the officials of the railway company in the High Court of Justice and before the Railway Board, and for a mandamus to build the cars as ordered; further bills of indictment for overcrowding and for common nuisance; application to the Legislature to amend the Ontario Act and insert provisions regarding the overcrowding of cars, with penalties and to limit the appeals on railway matters to the appellate division of the Ontario courts; for legislation to overrule the decision of the Privy Council in the overcrowding case; to restore the intention of the parties in the agreement; application to the Ontario Cabinet to enforce the legislation granted by the Legislature, and to have the Ontario Railway Board enforce its own orders and not allow the company to trifle longer with the public or disregard orders of the Railway Board and the Legislature, and an application for Railway Board reform.

KENTUCKY HOUSE ALSO VOTES DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly on Wednesday followed the example of the Senate on Tuesday by passing a state-wide prohibition amendment bill. Its terms agree with those of the Senate measure.

It came known last night that one argument the liquor interests will use in their campaign against the State going dry at the next election, to become effective June 30, 1920, is that the banks of Kentucky have lent more than \$1,000,000,000 on whiskey now in

bonded warehouses, and that if the State goes dry it will cause virtually a financial panic among the banks. The loss in revenue to the State will be about \$2,000,000 annually in taxes. The Government, two years ago, agreed that whiskey might be sold in bonded warehouses for eight years.

B. & M. INCREASES MONDAY SERVICE

An increase in the suburban service of the Boston & Maine Railroad is announced today for next Monday, as compared with the number of trains operating on last Monday. The announcement follows:

"The list of trains which will not run on the second Monday holiday, Jan. 28, shows a considerable increase in suburban service to and from Boston. This schedule is not much different from the regular holiday service."

"Like the service of Jan. 21, no through trains will be effected on this second Monday holiday. On the other hand, with the exception of the Medford branch, none of the local suburban branches will be closed as was the case a week ago. On the Southern division the schedule for next Monday is identical with the regular holiday service. On the other division the service is about the same as the standard holiday service except that the trains run at different hours than on regular holidays."

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER TO CHANGE

James Oneal, secretary of the Socialist Party clubs of Massachusetts, has been called to Brooklyn, N. Y., by his organization there and has resigned his position here, to take effect Feb. 1.

Mr. Oneal will take up special organization work in New York, where the Socialist organization has grown to large proportions. This will include organization of thousands of enrolled voters and many women who now have the franchise in that State. Mr. Oneal will also be in charge of special study classes that are being organized.

Nominations are being called for a successor to Mr. Oneal. These nominations close on Feb. 4 and will be submitted to a general vote of the members in the State.

SUPERINTENDENT TO CHANGE

SANFORD, Me.—Christie A. Record, superintendent of the Alfred and Sanford schools for three years, is to leave shortly for Bridgewater, Mass., where he will occupy the same position for the Bridgewater and Abington (Mass.) schools. Mr. Record was formerly superintendent of the schools at Mars Hill and Blaine, Me.

PAY FOR DRAFTED MEN CONSIDERED

Massachusetts Bill to Extend \$10 Monthly Payment Act Passed Last Year Has a Committee Hearing at State House

The patriotism, courage and enthusiasm of the average young man in the Selective Army were upheld by many persons who appeared before the legislative military affairs committee at the State House today in support of numerous bills proposing that the \$10 monthly state pay to volunteers be extended to the selected men. If the State is financially able to bear it, many believed this aid should continue for the duration of the war, and that it should be made retroactive for the selected men from the time they were mustered into the service.

Representative B. L. Young objected to continuing this allowance, pointing out that when the bill was passed the soldiers were getting \$15 a month which has been raised to \$30 by the national Government. He pointed out that the increase in taxes would be more than he considered the people should be called upon to face, and submitted letters from the War Department in which the continuance of the allowance was not encouraged.

Representative Sawyer of Ware thought there ought to be levied a special state tax to continue this aid. Representative Conroy of Fall River, declared the war could not be fought without the selected man, and he urged that there be no discrimination in the matter of state aid between the enlisted and the drafted man.

He thought the pay ought to be continued indefinitely, regardless of the claim that it would increase the state tax to each city and town \$3 per \$1000 of valuation.

"We who stay at home," he stated, "ought not place more value on money than on the lives of our soldiers abroad."

Two sergeants in the marine corps, from the Charlestown Navy Yard, opposed the inclusion of selected men under the state aid, unless they had volunteered for service and had been turned down.

Neither Representative Martin Hays nor Senator Lawler could understand this attitude, the latter contending that many volunteers enlist "to get under cover." Several witnesses thought very often the volunteer did not have the social or business ties which the

OBJECTIONS TO MEDICAL BILL

Proposed Registration Act Said to Take Away Liberty of Choice for Individual

Objection to the operation of the Medical Registration Act in Massachusetts, on grounds that it takes away the individual's liberty to choose any practitioner whom he may desire, was voiced before the legislative committee on public health at a hearing held at the State House today. The point was raised by A. F. Hill of Boston during consideration of a petition to open up the registration of physicians for a period of one year.

Judge George M. Stearns favored the proposed law, while Dr. Walter P. Bowers, secretary of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, opposed it, contending that those who failed 24 years ago to become registered under the old act, have had plenty of time to become qualified to pass the board's examination in medicine, if they chose.

The committee had scheduled a hearing on the bill of former Senator Robert M. Washburn to provide free medical and surgical care and treatment for all children in the public schools, exclusive of those whose parents object in writing. This hearing was postponed, and is to be considered at a later date in conjunction with a bill recommended by the State Department of Health. The latter proposes to extend and to centralize the medical inspection and examination of school children in the state department, and to introduce courses of hygiene.

NORTH CAROLINA USES WOOD TO SAVE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—G. N. Lamb, a specialist from the United States forest service, is in this State to assist State Fuel Administrator A. W. McAlister in devising methods to increase the use of firewood in order to lessen the consumption of coal. While urging the farmer to cut great quantities of firewood, the forestry service will demonstrate the best methods of thinning woodlands without hampering the timber growth. Plans for obtaining and distributing firewood will be worked out.

CHICAGO APPEALS TO DR. GARFIELD

Request Is Made That Saloons and Breweries Be Closed During Fuel Emergency—Mass Meeting the Coming Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Indignation at the saloons and breweries using their great quantities of coal while the public schools are closed and numerous individuals can get no coal to warm their homes is taking substantial form and organization in Chicago. A representative committee made protest before the city and the state fuel administrators on Wednesday. Receiving little satisfaction there, they laid plans to hold a mass meeting in one of the downtown theaters next week further to arouse Chicago to the injustice.

Telegrams were dispatched to the Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, asking him to close saloons and breweries during the fuel emergency. One was sent by the committee which directed the visit to the local fuel heads, another by a meeting of the clergy-men gathered in connection with the Dry Chicago Federation's work.

The call on the fuel administrators was the result of a meeting on Tuesday summoned by the Anti-Saloon League to which came representatives of the Good Templars, the W. C. T. U., the Chicago Woman's Club and several other strong women's clubs of the city, the Woman's City Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, the Dry Chicago Federation and other organizations.

E. J. Davis Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, acted as chairman of the delegation of Wednesday and with him were Dr. W. J. Johnson, secretary of the Presbyterian Temperance Board and the Rev. Philip Yarrow of the Dry Federation. Mr. Davis told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a prominent railroad official had told him that if the brewers had been shut down 60 days ago there would have been no need for the drastic Garfield fuel order. Through the aid of some Chicago railroad men, Mr. Davis continued, it is expected that figures will soon be at hand showing just what part the brewers have had in tying up traffic. A committee of railroad men has volunteered to work out the exact figures on the number of carloads of raw materials that have been transported to breweries and the number of carloads of beer shipped away. These will be for the western country only.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1918

Our 67th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale Prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Gabardine Suits, worth 25.00, 15.00	Misses' New Serge Dresses, worth 10.75, 13.75	Men's Overcoats, worth 15.00, 11.50	Kitchen Tables, 3-foot size, with drawer, nicely finished, worth 3.00, 2.50
Women's Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits, worth 35.00, 21.00	Misses' New Serge Dresses, worth 10.75, 13.75	Men's Suits, worth 20.00, 14.50	Electric Vacuum Cleaner, one of the best made, guaranteed in every way, worth 25.00, 20.00
Women's High-Grade Suits, and one of a kind, worth 45.00, 25.00	Misses' New Serge Dresses, worth 10.75, 13.75	Men's Suits, worth 22.50, 16.50	Mahogany Finish Serving Trays, assorted styles, glass top, worth 1.50, 1.00
Women's Extra Size Georgette Crepe, worth 10.00, 6.95	Misses' New Street Taffeta Dresses, worth 25.00, 15.50	English Gabardine Raincoats, worth 15.00, 10.50	Gas Radiators, heavy type, four tubes, worth 4.00, 3.50
Women's Extra Size Satin and Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, worth 20.00, 13.50	Misses' New Street Crepe and Crepe Georgette Frocks, worth 20.00, 13.50	Men's Custom-Made Suits, worth 45.00, 37.50	Glass Bathroom Shelves, nickel plated brass brackets and screws, worth 1.50, 1.00
Women's Extra Size Voile Waists, unlined and lace trimmed, worth 4.50, 2.95	Misses' Georgette Blouses, worth 7.50, 6.00	Neckties, worth 85c, 65c	Pastry Boards, hardwood, size 18x20, worth 55c, 50c
Women's Extra Size Velours and Cheviot Coats, worth 35.00, 25.00	Misses' Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine Blouses, worth 5.50, 3.95	Knit Vests, worth 7.50, 6.50	Serving Trays, mahogany finish, assorted designs, worth 1.50, 1.00
Gingham Percale House Dresses, worth 1.00, 75c	Misses' Smocks and Tailored Blouses, worth 2.00, 1.25	Men's Fancy Silk and Two-tone Silk, worth 3.00, 2.50	Safety Ash Bins, galvanized iron side, worth 1.25, .80c
Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, worth 12.00 and 15.00, 9.50	Misses' Middie and Lingerie Blouses, worth 1.00 and 2.50, 75c	Men's Ribbed Hose, Oxford gray cashmere, medium weight, worth 1.25, .85c	Clothes Wringer, 5-year guarantee, 11-in. roll, worth 8.50, 6.50
French Jersey Dresses, worth 12.85, 18.95	Children's Cashmere Hose, broken lots, worth 75c, .50c	48-Inch Colored Broadcloths, worth 2.00, 1.35	Bath Spray, nickel plated bulb and spray, 5/8" feet rubber tubing, worth 1.25, .80c
Silk Party Dresses, worth 8.00, 10.00, 5.75	Boys' Mackinaw, worth 3.50, 2.95	54-Inch Chiffon Broadcloths, worth 3.50, 2.00	Ash Barrels, heavy galvanized iron, reinforced top, bottom and sides, worth 4.50, 3.50
Women's Silk Hose, worth 3.00 to 4.00, 1.95	Boys' Golf Caps, mixtures, worth 1.50, .95c	50-Inch Imperial Serge, worth 2.50, 1.95	Electric Irons, fully guaranteed, complete, worth 3.50, 2.65
Women's Black Silk Boot Hose, worth 1.50 and 1.05, 1.15	Boys' Old Hats, worth 75c to 2.00, .45c	54-Inch Black New's Wear Serge, worth 3.00, 2.00	Pie Servers, freestone pie plate, in nickel plated frame, worth 1.50, .90c
3 Plain Hudson Seal Coats, worth 175.00, 150.00, 125.00	Boys' Boots, sizes 2 1/2 to 6, worth 4.50, 3.50	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	High-Grade Sealers, various cuts, worth 20.00, 15.00, 10.00
1 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat, worth 300.00, 250.00, 225.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	8x10.6, worth 85.00, 75.00
1 Hudson Seal Wrap, ermine trimmed, worth 150.00, 120.00, 100.00	Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, 35c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	6x8, worth 35.00, 30.00
1 Kollinsky Squirrel Wrap, worth 550.00, 500.00, 450.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	4x6.7, worth 31.00, 27.00
1 Trimmed Hair Seal Coat, worth 100.00, 80.00, 60.00	Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, 35c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Scotch Wool Rug, 9x12, worth 24.00, 19.50
3 Trimmed Natural Rat Coats, worth 125.00, 100.00, 75.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	8x10.6, worth 20.25, 17.50
2 Plain Natural Coon Coats, worth 150.00, 120.00, 100.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	6x8, worth 12.75, 10.50
2 Men's Coon Coats, worth 150.00, 120.00, 100.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Steel Mats, 18x20, worth 3.00, 2.50
2 Taupe Fox Sets, worth 115.00, 75.00, 55.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	14x20, worth 1.50, .90c
Black Fox Muff, worth 12.50, 8.00, 5.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Brussels Rugs, 9x12, worth 40.00, 35.00
1 Kollinsky and Ermine Stole, worth 15.00, 12.00, 10.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Rug Rugs, 3x5, worth 3.25, 2.50
1 Kollinsky Muff, worth 85.00, 35.00, 25.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Linoleum, colors through to the back, worth 1.75 per sq. ft., 1.25
2 Black Fox Scarfs, worth 60.00, 45.00, 35.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Linoleum in matting and carpet effects, worth 85c per sq. ft., 65c
3 Kollinsky Squirrel Capes, worth 75.00, 60.00, 45.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Examining Curtains, white panel motif border, worth 7.50 a pair, 5.00
1 Mole and Ermine Cape, worth 50.00, 35.00, 25.00	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Valvet Fartures, New York open edge, worth 25.00 a pair, 18.00
Waitresses' Aprons, with bib, worth 75c, 50c, 35c	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	French Lacet Arabian Net Curtains, worth 15.00 a pair, 10.00
Plain Lawn Aprons, worth 25c, 15c, 10c	Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 25c	40-Inch Black Serge, worth 2.50, 1.75	Examining Curtains, silk benetich leaf trimmed, worth 5.00 a pair, 3.50

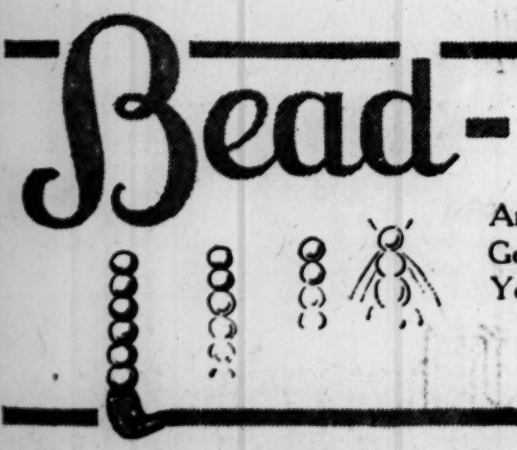
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In Addition to the Items Advertised Above, Many Equally Strong Birthday Bargains Are on Sale in Every Section of the Store.

Through the Monday Closing Order, We All must do 6 days' business in five. You Can Help by shopping between 9 and 11 A. M. as much as possible.



Answer tomorrow.
Get your dimes ready.

ANTI-LIQUOR LABOR PARTY ADVOCATED

Nation-Wide Prohibition as Patriotic Measure Urged by Ignatius McNulty in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Ignatius McNulty of Boston, formerly connected with the Building Trades Council of that city as business agent, and also prominently connected with the Boston Central Labor Union, addressed a gathering of labor men at Labor Temple tonight in the interest of the formation of a new labor party for the purpose of working for the abolition of the liquor interests and nation-wide prohibition as a patriotic measure, especially during the war period.

He urged the organization of an independent political labor organization, saying it is the only weapon that can be used by trade unionists to secure the passage of important bills in the Legislature directly concerning their well-being. He laid particular emphasis on the inability of labor men to have laws made which would protect them. He attacked the liquor interests, particularly the brewers, saying that they have beaten him thus far in his every effort to perfect such an organization. "One of them," he declared, "in Roxbury went out of his way to prevent me from organizing a state guard company of trade unionists."

Only one in 18 members of a trades union is aligned with the liquor interests, yet they are able to dictate the policies of the council, in very important matters, he said. He intimated that less than a year ago an organization was thwarted by a ring of Lawrence liquor dealers, but soon unionism will rise in its might and destroy those who seek to defeat its ends, he declared.

Protection of Schools

Dr. Payson Smith Sounds a Warning Before Women's Clubs

Warning against making this a children's war was sounded by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, at a state conference of the legislative department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday afternoon. "Use your influence to uphold our educational standards and prevent retrenchments," he urged them. "It is a calamity that the schools should be forced to close for lack of fuel, and especially before the saloons." While his wish was not to criticize the Fuel Administration, he said the closing of schools for several weeks tended to demoralize the school system.

Dr. Smith said further that in the State of Massachusetts from 15,000 to 20,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 15 years had left school to go to work, a number far in excess of that in normal times. One thousand teachers have left the schools for emergency service and that there is a reduction of 14 per cent in the number of girls taking normal instruction. This means, he said, that two years hence, when the present entrants are graduated as teachers, there will be at least several thousand children for whom there will be no trained teachers, but who will be submitted for education to such untrained teachers as it may be possible to get. It should be a work of women and women's clubs, Dr. Smith said, to do all they could to mitigate if not prevent such a calamity and see to it that the educational program is preserved intact and at the highest standard possible.

The president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, advocated work along the lines laid down by Dr. Smith, and said that in these days women could not afford to indulge in hysterical gossip. They must think deeply and truly and endeavor to act with discretion.

Saloon Opening Criticized

Worcester Manufacturer Discusses Closing of Industries by Coal Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Harry W. Goddard, president and treasurer of the Spencer Wire Company, employing 1000 persons, said today: "It is a crime for the United States Government to allow a non-essential institution like the saloons and breweries to open their doors for business while an industrial plant manufacturing war material is obliged to shut down from lack of fuel to keep its 700 employees warm. It is policy like this that gives Germany and the Imperial Government all the needed encouragement to warm up to its desire to bring the war to American shores." This sentiment, expressed by one of Worcester's manufacturers, was voiced also by many others here today.

On account of lack of coal the big plant of the Osgood Bradley Car Company, engaged on a \$7,000,000 contract for making gun carriages for the Government, is closed for an indefinite period, throwing 700 employees out of work.

The Bradley Company is an essential industry under the ruling of the Federal Fuel Administrator, and as such is entitled to receive priority coal as others working on war contracts.

John E. Bradley, president of the company, said: "Our plant is closed tight. We expect coal shipments soon, but in the meantime fuel to under-stand why government plants are allowed to close up and be without coal while saloons and brewing interests are wide open."

The Worcester Fuel Committee has endeavored to secure coal for the Bradley Company, but without result. Members of the committee say that

they are working in conjunction with the state and national fuel committees and have done all in their power to point out the seriousness of the coal situation in Worcester's industries and have asked authorities higher up to send coal to Worcester to keep the war plants working. The Bradley Company needs about 35 tons of coal a day and cannot use wood.

The church interests working for prohibition, and the pastors are indignant at allowing saloons to reopen after the three day closing and at the same time have a war plant closed from lack of fuel.

The Rev. Leopold A. Nies, pastor of the Trinity M. E. church, strongly denounced the necessity of closing the industrial plant while the liquor interests were allowed to operate. He said: "I cannot express my indignation strongly enough at learning today that a Worcester war plant has had to shut its doors and yet the saloons are wide open again. A saloon is not only a doubtful luxury but a hindrance to mankind. Our churches are unflinching in services and doing all in their power to save fuel. In my opinion there is no need for the war industries closing, especially with the saloons and breweries doing business. I believe that our war plants come first in the matter of coal and the Fuel Administration cannot close up the liquor interests quickly enough to suit me and give the coal to the war material manufacturers."

Opinion among other prominent pastors and business men was the same as that expressed by the Rev. Mr. Nies. One and all deplored the necessity of closing the big war plant and at the same time being obliged to adhere to the federal ruling in regard to allowing saloons and brewing interests to keep open.

Mayor Pehr G. Holmes, who issued the order last Thursday closing all saloons in Worcester for three days, said: "I am sorry that the situation at the Bradley car works has become so serious, but our fuel committee was unable to get coal for the company and at this time I can do nothing more in regard to the liquor interests. I believe that other manufacturing plants in Worcester will come to the relief of the Bradley Company and lend them sufficient coal until their shipments, which I understand are on the way, reach Worcester. It is unfortunate that the saloons and breweries are allowed to run while our war plants close from lack of fuel, but as this matter is up to the State and National Fuel Administration, we in Worcester can do but little to relieve the situation."

FOUR MILLION BOOKS NEEDED

Dr. Herbert Putnam Tells of War Service Before Massachusetts Library Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—Three or four million books, well bound and well written, are needed for the United States armed forces in training camps and on active duty, said Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Tufts College today.

Dr. Putnam emphasized the need of good books in serviceable condition and added that enough magazines were being received to fill practically all the requirements. He told of the way in which the books are entertaining and instructing the men in camps and how the transports are aiding the movement by carrying American literature to the United States expeditionary force.

Sometime next March, according to Dr. Putnam, a week's drive will be held to collect good books for the soldiers and sailors.

Miss Edith Guerrier, chairman of the library section of the public information division of the National Food Administration, told of the part books can play in winning the war. The first need of books, she explained, is with the army, as they can cheer up those who need it and can fill in the time when they are allowed to rest. In helping the food supply, Miss Guerrier urged the librarians to make the libraries a center point for distributing food administration literature and recipes for war food.

John A. Lowe, librarian at Camp Devens, explained the work at the national army cantonment, and the rest of the afternoon was spent in visiting the Tufts campus, with a reception in the home of Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, president of the college.

DEMURRAGE RULES HEARING

Following a complaint against the new demurrage rules that took effect Jan. 21, by order of Director General of Railroads, William G. McAdoo, which was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission last Friday by the National Industrial Traffic League, Edward Chambers of Mr. McAdoo's staff, has invited a special committee of the league to meet him in Washington, Jan. 25. Discussion of some modification of the new demurrage rules will be held at this meeting. William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and vice president of the National Industrial Traffic League, is to represent New England at the conference.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT

State receipts for the year ended Nov. 30, 1917, aggregated \$71,625,201, according to the figures of the state auditor, submitted to the Massachusetts legislature. Payments included, for department expenses, \$29,480,404; interest, \$1,961,036; loans, \$1,230,000; temporary loans, \$7,475,000; agency accounts, \$19,875,989; metropolitan district, \$7,114,902, and smaller items to make a total of \$70,836,791. The cash on hand Dec. 1, 1917, was \$12,251,969, compared with \$11,463,549 one year ago.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO REBUKE BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

has fallen down, insisted Senator Chamberlain. The War Department, he said, had been repeatedly warned as to the danger of a breakdown in the machinery of the War Department, but those who uttered warnings were like "men crying in the wilderness."

Senator Chamberlain called attention to the reports of General Gorgas, which he declared constitute a strong indictment of the efficiency of the War Department. Attention was repeatedly called to the discrepancies between the statements of officers actually in touch with the army and those issued by the War Department. The statements of such officers, declared the Senator, are as a rule at odds with those of the Secretary of War.

"For 25 years," said Senator Chamberlain, "I have served my State in various capacities. In all that time I have never had my veracity questioned or my integrity impeached, and I have been through as bitter campaigns as have fallen to the lot of men. Therefore, it is with some feeling of humiliation and sadness that I rise when my veracity has been questioned, not by an ordinary citizen nor by one of my colleagues, but by the very distinguished gentleman who has the love and respect of the American people and who by their suffrage holds the highest office in the land, and I may say, the highest place in the world."

"It is therefore with a peculiar feeling that I address myself to the attack on me. The personal differences between the President and myself do not matter to the great mass of the American people. But great policies are at issue between the President and me which involve the well-being of the nation."

"A few days ago I was invited by the National Security League to deliver an address in New York. Among the distinguished men there were Elihu Root, Judge Alton B. Parker, former President Roosevelt and a man who, though born in a land now at war with us, is a foremost patriot—Julius Kahn of California. The 2000 people there represented every walk of life, and was a body that for patriotism could not be excelled anywhere."

"Without having time to prepare an address, because of multiplying duties, I delivered an extemporaneous talk. That address as reproduced in the New York Times I stand fully behind. I want the Senate to hear that article read before I proceed to reply to the charges that I made misstatements therein."

Senator Chamberlain submitted the article, which was read by the clerk. He followed that with a letter he received Sunday from the President, quoting from the New York speech and asking if Senator Chamberlain had made the statement referred to—that the military establishment had broken down because of inefficiency in virtually all departments. Senator Chamberlain read his reply, a long letter, in which he said he had been correctly quoted, and repeating that "since Bunker Hill we have never had a military policy."

In that letter Senator Chamberlain offered to go over the testimony given at the Senate military investigation with the President.

"I got no reply to that letter," said Senator Chamberlain, "but on Monday the President issued a statement." (It was read into the record.) "The statement of the President," Senator Chamberlain continued, "challenges me, of course, as to the truth of the statement in the New York Times. That statement I adhere to and now repeat. Whether my colleagues or the country will take the same evidence by the four corners and reach the same conclusion that I did, I do not know. Others may read the evidence and reach another conclusion."

"Members of the military committee, Democrats and Republicans, have gone into this situation with a single purpose in view. They have done it without fear and without hope of reward. I felt it my duty as an American citizen to say what I did. I felt if I could but make a rift in the clouds that would let the sunlight in on the situation, the work of myself and colleagues would not have been in vain."

"Inasmuch as I feel I must tell the country some things which perhaps I otherwise would not have told it. What I propose to do I am doing as a man who loves his country, who would sacrifice his life and the lives of every member of his family for it."

Then, after a short pause, he shouted: "I have not distorted the truth as has been charged. The President does not know the truth. From the lips of those who have testified here, and who are closest to him, he cannot learn the truth because these men are too busy to get it, or to remember it if they got it."

"If the Administration wanted to be fair to the American people why did not Secretary Baker tell the truth and let the American people assist in getting ready for the terrible calamity that is facing not only America, but the whole world?"

"Secretary Baker in a general state-

ment to the country says \$2,200,000,000 had been appropriated for ordnance and that \$1,677,000,000 in contracts have been let," said Senator Chamberlain. "That's all true, but the secretary fails to say that America is today unprepared today with ordnance. 'I challenge anybody to read the testimony before the Military Affairs Committee and come to any other conclusion.'"

"Poor, bleeding France, bled white not only to save herself, but America, is furnishing us today with heavy guns and machine guns. If we relied on the Ordnance Department, the war would be over before we could get to the front."

"What is France to do for Italy, in case of a desperate fight for the life of that ally?"

Senator Chamberlain declared that anybody could see that we were being drawn into the war long before April, 1917. "And what was the ordnance department doing?" he asked. "Lying supinely on its back, doing absolutely nothing to ascertain the possibilities of getting raw material."

"I have the highest regard for General Crozier, chief of ordnance. He has made his reputation in the army and given his life to the service of his country. But we haven't been able to do what France, England, Italy—all our allies have done—retire gentlemen who haven't measured up to the situation."

"Why should America hesitate? It's not a question of individuals, but of America."

Senator Chamberlain asked the senators to read the testimony before the military committee which he was going to lay before them, "carefully and prayerfully."

"Let me take up the machine-gun situation," he continued. "England was using 7000 Lewis guns on the battle fronts and, from the testimony of English officers and all others I have heard, it is an excellent type of gun. American factories were making these guns for England, but instead of seizing upon this type, our ordnance department was trifling along trying to find a machine gun. With the nation at war, they actually did not adopt a machine gun until June, and then they adopted a gun on paper. It is still on paper, because it has never had a field test. We'll have to experiment and change this gun before it is of real value to us."

"I asked Secretary Baker how many machine guns we had produced. He answered that at the middle of December we had completed nine machine guns. Think of it, nine machine guns to go up against the millions of Germany! We have been in war 10 months and we have accomplished nothing in this direction."

Asserting that he had no fear of revealing important information to Germany, Senator Chamberlain shouted: "Germany knows more about America than men right in our own military department. We'd better come out in the spotlight and let the rank and file know all. They would immediately rally to the country's support. The only source of information was through the military committee's investigation. There is no other way of learning the true facts. There are people out in the West, where I come from, who feel absolutely secure as to the country's war situation. If the fathers and mothers of those boys who are in camps and are going to France knew the real situation they'd -oid oi pēq loyq supūlōōō ooyūōōō tect the country."

Turning to the subject of army rifles, the Oregon senator asserted that England had stopped experiments with the Enfield rifle and ordered them made as fast as possible to meet the war needs.

"America with only a motley collection of army rifles on hand," asserted Senator Chamberlain, "began experimenting and changing the Enfield rifle before adopted, although our factories were equipped to turn these guns out in quantities. Our ordnance department kept changing the rifle, necessitating changing of machinery to make it. In short, while the house was burning, the ordnance department was determining what methods should be used to put out the fire."

Senator Chamberlain said that a casual reader of Secretary Baker's testimony would think our army had everything. "When we hear from the men in the field, it is a different story. There are no trench mortars in camp, few machine guns with which to train men, no howitzers and no big guns. I am citing this to show that our military establishment has fallen down. If it had not been for the men who came here and gave their time and services, we never would have gotten anywhere."

Senator Chamberlain made the charge that the young men who have perished from disease in camps and cantonments were sacrificed by War Department inefficiency.

"I want the people to see whether I am distorting the truth," said Senator Chamberlain. "I'm going to relieve myself of responsibility, so that if the worst comes, I can go home and say I tried to call the country's attention to the facts, but that it listened to those higher in authority, while I was but as a voice crying in the wilderness."

"You can't get the truth out of swivel-chair artists. The Senate Military Committee got it from men on the ground and proved that when Secretary Baker, that able and intellectual man, said over his signature to the American people that con-

ditions were all right in the camps, he was mistaken."

"God grant that every young man in camp will write home to his mother, telling her the truth about conditions,—not to slacken patriotic ardor, but to speed up those in power to correct wrongs."

Delay Hoped For

Berlin Encouraged by Possibility of Slackened War Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiry the last few days from the authoritative sources of information as to the extent or degree of distress in Germany this winter. The result is confirmatory of frequent unofficial reports that have come recently from the Central Empires relating to their desperate situation. People here who have been induced to take their thoughts off the quarrel between the President and Congress long enough to consider the enemy situation agree that this is to be the crucial year for Germany, possibly, if the present quarrels here are settled. She has a lack of men, lack of provisions, lack of copper, lack of fats and vegetables, and no person has a full meal. Her allies are wearing down, and she is beginning to look upon preparations for the spring drive as preparations for a last stand, unless the quarrels in the United States should continue. Indeed, it is viewed here that the dream of world domination is fast vanishing, and the only comfort Germany is getting is the knowledge of the turmoil going on here in high government places. The hope that the quarrelling here may result in the curtailment of war preparations goes far toward overcoming the dread of possible defeats this year.

It is considered here that if Germany has any such hope it is based upon a not entirely accurate estimate of conditions in the United States. German thought can comprehend that with the full exertion of administrative power now, a force might be placed

in France and on the seas in the early summer that might be the deciding factor in the war. But observers here know Germany does not comprehend that the first consideration among partisans in Congress or the Administration must necessarily be party advantage, and not a mere cause like the destruction of German autocracy. All Germany knows is that a quarrel exists. She does not know the cause of it.

What steps, if any, will be taken to let the people know that the quarrel between the White House and the Capitol is a menace, is not known now. The point made by political critics is that if Germany gets any comfort out of these quarrels, the people of the enemy country cannot get the partisan view here at all, which is that party must always come before country. One readily sees, according to this position, that when Prussian autocracy is crushed it will be a finality, and that will be the end of it, and that can be attended to at any time. But in the view of Democrats a disaster more shocking than a triumph of Germany, the overrunning of France and the invasion of North America, would be a showing on the historical records that would reflect credit in any way upon the Republican Party or Colonel Roosevelt, or that would show the Democratic Secretary of War had been forced out of office. Democratic politicians can hardly discuss this subject and retain their dignity.

It is seen that if by any chance the White House and Congress should suddenly mend their differences and think of speeding up the war, a serious blow would be struck at Germany, but this hope is indulged in only by those who have no idea of the necessity of party politics. But from the German point of view, if the present turmoil can be continued it will mean much for Berlin. It matters not what the cause may be, hope is expressed in some quarters that differences can be patched up this winter so that the country can get fully into the war at least by 1919 or 1920. It had been expected that the United States would exert its full force the coming year, but party necessity had not then appeared and there was no danger at

that time that Colonel Roosevelt would come into the limelight. It is thought the country will understand this, even if the people of Germany do not. If the quarrels now in progress can be continued or renewed at intervals for another year, as Germany might wish, it will help some, so that Germany will be able to meet the full force of the United States, possibly in 1923 or 1924, or whenever in future years thereafter there is nothing to quarrel about.

THE HALIFAX INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The court of inquiry into the Halifax explosion, which adjourned a month ago has resumed its sittings under the presidency of Mr. Justice Drysdale. Hitherto the inquiry has chiefly concerned itself with the conduct of the pilots on the Mont Blanc and Imo, but it is believed that a little wider latitude will be allowed in the future. If, however, it is found advisable to push the inquiry still further, the Government has announced that a new commission will be appointed for that purpose.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS

The creation of a state commission for education of prisoners is proposed in a report filed with the Massachusetts House Wednesday by the Board of Education and the director of the Bureau of Prisons. The report states that it is found doubtful whether there is any need of providing physical education for prisoners, but the present provision for mental education is deemed inadequate. Provision should be made for this education as soon as possible, it is stated.

SUNDAY MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An act to allow motion picture theaters to remain open on Sunday nights for pay and profit was introduced in the House, here, Wednesday, by Representative Aiello of this city, and was sent to the committee on judiciary for consideration.

Unusual Sale of Hats

The millinery department is all at sixes and sevens, with the cabinetmakers installing new fixtures, making ready for the opening, when the department is to be twice as large as it is at present. Many new hats are being made in our enlarged workrooms, preparing for the opening, but we have decided to put them on sale now and sell them at the low prices which prevail at the present time.

New Hats at 10.00

Tailored and semi-dress hats in styles very smart for present wear. Also smart satin hats, smart made wing-trimmed hats, and smart flower-trimmed hats. Later in this season such hats will have to be priced much higher. Fair value would be 15.00.

New Hats at 15.00

Fabric hats in the newest styles and shapes—many with fine quality straw crowns and facings. Some are flower trimmed, some ribbon trimmed, and some trimmed with most stunning made wings and fancy made feathers. Fair values would be 20.00 and 22.00.

New Hats at 20.00

Hats of stunning simplicity in this lot, with trimmings of lace, burnt goose ornament, French flowers, or unusual made wings. The styles are such as will be worn at the formal occasions, at Palm Beach and other Southern resorts, and later in the North. Fair values would be 25.00 to 45.00.

Velvet Hats at 5.00

Fifty smart tailored, semi-dress and dress hats in black, brown and suit colors are included; also a few brilliant hats; all of finer quality materials. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00. Reduced to close out.



Drawn from New Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Unusual Sale of Robes

Values as interesting as those in muslin underwear and corsets. A New York dealer in the most exquisite qualities of spangled tunics, bodices and robes was preparing for a new season, and closed out this lot at a fraction of the regular prices.

1 Black Tunic, design in fine jet beads and solid spangles. Value 58.00. 25.50	1 Black Beaded and Spangled Tunic. Value 68.00. 35.00	1 Black Spangled Tunic, brocade design, new basque model. Value 65.00. 35.00
2 Panel Tunics, black net, beaded, touches of metal thread. Value 30.00. 15.00	1 Coat Tunic, surplice waist, elaborate design. Value 45.00. 19.50	1 Wistaria Cup Spangled Net Tunic. Value 50.00. 25.50
1 Panel Tunic, gray and crystal, touches of black. Value 48.00. 16.50	1 Net Tunic and Solid Spangled Bodice, flower insets. Value 48.00. 22.50	1 Black Net Tunic and Cup Spangled Bodice. Value 68.00. 35.00
1 Beaded Panel Tunic, touches of emb. Value 15.00. 8.50	1 Net Tunic, black and clair de lune spangled. Value 65.00. 32.50	1 Opalescent Net Tunic, Dresden flower insets. Value 35.00. 18.00
1 Black Spangled Tunic, attractive design. Value 40.00. 19.50	1 Black Tunic, with panels. Value 30.00. 13.50	1 Long Black Net Tunic, with surplice waist effectively beaded and spangled. Value 33.00. 19.50
1 Opalescent Net Tunic, flower insets of spangles. Value 40.00. 25.00	1 All-over Beaded Tunic, solid flower insets. Value 68.00. 35.00	6 Chiffon Tunics, heavily emb. in self tones. Values 22.50 to 35.00. 12.50 to 16.50
1 Net Tunic, Princess model, handsomely beaded. Value 65.00. 35.00	1 Opalescent Tunic, floral design. Value 35.00. 45.00	2 Hand-embroidered Chiffon Tunics, full length. Values 32.50 and 40.00. 15.00 and 12.50
	1 Black Spangled and Beaded Net Tunic, surplice bodice. Value 40.00. 19.50	

50 SPANGLED AND BEADED BODICES

Black, black with colored designs—many choice patterns in steel beads, opalescent, crystal and iridescent effects, blues, amethysts, garnets, etc. Really the making of an evening or afternoon gown. Values 10.00 to 20.00 } 5.00 to 10.00

Tremont St. Boston

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Help Win the War—Save Wheat
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways

Serve it some way every day
Recipes on the Package—Your grocer has it
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THEATER AT CAMP DEVENS IS READY

Structure Will Be Opened Next Monday When the Three Hundred and First Band Will Furnish the Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The regimental band of the three hundred and first infantry will furnish music at the opening of the Liberty Theater at this division next Monday, at which time another amusement place will be added to the 30 similar theaters in training camps and cantonments throughout the country. The theater will seat 1200 people and is constructed of wood with no balconies, but the floor slopes so that an excellent view of the stage may be had from any part of the house. Profits derived from the sale of seats will be used to purchase athletic equipment for the division.

More than 16,000 pairs of overshoes have arrived at the quartermaster's stores, and these will be issued to the men at once. New supplies of clothing are also being received, and the entire division soon will be well equipped.

A parade participated in by men of the three hundred and first ammunition train was a spectacular event of Wednesday, nearly 1000 being in line. All were mounted, and they marched across the snow field with guidons flying. They had no field pieces, but two gun carriages were taken. A regimental band furnished music, the members being followed by Col. George M. Brooke, his staff, battery aides, and the headquarters detail. A bugler rode after each battery commander, and regimental colors were carried. As the command neared division headquarters and the headquarters of each regimental and brigade commander, the field music signaled the approach of the column and an audience turned out to review the parade. The line was three-quarters of a mile in length, and a five-mile circuit of the camp was made.

Promotions for nine men in the three hundred and first supply train are announced, all of the men being made sergeants, first class. They are Corporals Robert E. Boyd of Cambridge, Everett H. Corson of New Bedford, John Dwyer of Rockland, Privates Louis E. Kruger of New Bedford, Hugh A. Hearn of Lowell, Joseph H. Cleaves of Bridgewater, Harry Smith of Boston, William J. Murphy of Boston, and Corporal Louis F. Hirsch of Boston.

Sergeant H. E. Pheneey of the Canadian overseas detachment addressed the men of the three hundred and fourth infantry Wednesday afternoon, giving a description of his experiences on the firing line. The meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, and was largely attended.

Prof. William H. Taft visited camp today and after lunching with Brig. Gen. William Weigel spoke in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Men Sent to Training Ships

Thirty more apprentices passed examination at the Boston Custom House Wednesday, and were assigned to United States Shipping Board training ships to fit for seamen, firemen, cooks and stewards in the new American merchant marine. About 357 apprentices are now enrolled on the two training ships, the Governor Dingley and the Calvin Austin.

Col. Charles V. Taylor of the army recruiting station has received a call to enlist men for the auxiliary remount corps of the quartermaster corps of the national army. Men are also desired for enlistment in the three hundred and eighteenth engineers of the national army at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.

At the Hippodrome Theater 40 men responded to the call for recruits on Wednesday evening, 18 volunteering for service with the British-Canadian Army and the remainder with the American forces. Music was provided by a band from Commonwealth Pier, and there were several speakers.

The navy enlisted six men Wednesday and the marine corps three.

Advisory Boards Closing Work

All legal advisory boards designed to assist registrants in filling out their questionnaires have finished their work in Boston with the exception of division board 4, which was late in commencing its work, and which accordingly will be in session a few days longer in the basement of the Old South Meeting House.

Soldiers' Entertainment

Governor McCall has named a committee comprising people in all sections of Massachusetts to act in conjunction with a national military entertainment council in furnishing entertainments for soldiers in the various camps and cantonments.

This action by Governor McCall is a part of a federal plan, the Government having constructed theaters in the training camps, and the council has designated an admission coupon book known as a "Smile Book." Beginning next Monday, these books are to be placed on sale all over the country, and it is hoped that a million of them will be sold and sent by their purchasers to men in the camps and cantonments.

The Boston campaign will open on Saturday evening with a meeting in the Copley Plaza Hotel. Raymond B. Fossick, chairman of the War Department commission on training camp activities, is expected to speak, and there will be a musical program.

SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta public schools, closed during the week of

Jan. 14 to conserve fuel, will remain closed two additional weeks, reopening on Feb. 4. Following the decision to this effect by the Board of Education, the superintendent issued the following instruction: "The order applies to the four high schools, to the 42 white grammar schools, the 14 Negro grammar schools, and the four night schools, including the Central Night School."

Northeastern Headquarters

Volunteer workers from the public bureau of the Massachusetts State Committee of Public Safety have commenced their efforts working in co-operation with army officials in creating interest in war risk insurance. An energetic campaign is now being carried on in the northeastern department.

Lieut. William R. Deebie, aide to Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, has returned from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., where he has been taking his examinations for a captaincy.

Brig. Gen. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, U. S. A. retired, was a visitor at army headquarters today.

Charles L. Blodgett of New Haven, Conn., has been assigned by the northeastern aeronautical department to attend the Army Balloon School at Macdon, Ga., and he will leave for that place at once.

Information has been received at northeastern headquarters concerning the establishment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., of a Brigade and Field Officers School, the first of its kind in the United States.

British Recruiting Rally

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., who is to be one of the principal speakers at the United States and British-Canadian recruiting rally in the Hippodrome Theater tonight, will reach Boston late this afternoon, and following the rally he will be tendered a reception at the home of Bryce Allan, Beacon Street, many army and navy dignitaries having expressed their intentions of being present. A feature of the rally will be the presentation of a war medal to Mrs. Harriet Vokes.

USE OF "ORIGIN" MARK FOR BRITISH GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The question of using an "origin" mark on goods produced within the British Empire was discussed at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Rotary Club, and a resolution approving the proposal was moved. At a further meeting the matter was again discussed, when the chairman of the patents and trade marks committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce attended on the club's invitation, and gave his views on the subject of the proposed trade "origin" mark. When the idea of such a mark was first presented, he said, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce at once passed a resolution of approval, as the idea appeared both excellent and simple. Immediately afterward the Chamber's attention was called to serious objections to the plan. The patents and trade marks committee thereupon held an exhaustive inquiry, and afterward the council were satisfied that, however attractive the idea of a British Empire trade mark might be, it was not only impracticable as a protective measure, but if carried out would involve new and unsuspected possibilities of injury to the interests of British manufacturers.

In the circumstances, therefore, the council decided that the idea could no longer be supported. The objections of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the speaker said, were shared by all the chambers of commerce throughout the country. The statement that the French people had adopted such a mark was incorrect. The French mark was the outcome of private enterprise, and no official sanction had been given to it.

In the discussion that followed, the view was brought out that unless a certain standard of work was guaranteed by the mark it was objectionable, as poor work and good work alike would carry the same mark of origin. Another speaker took exception to the fact that the mark would be no guarantee of quality. Many articles, he pointed out, would apparently bear the mark that were hardly of British origin as they were merely assembled in the country.

The chairman thought the opposition had not made out a sufficiently good case to condemn the measure. The British mark on British goods, he thought, would ensure a readier sale for the goods than if they bore no such mark of origin. With opinion on the subject so divided, he thought it would be inexpedient for the club to commit itself to the resolution. He, therefore, ruled that it had better not be put.

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WARDEN WANTS CANNERY AT PRISON

DETROIT, Mich.—A dispatch from Jackson to The Detroit Free Press quotes Warden Frensdorff as saying that the Michigan State Prison stands ready to cooperate in any work of food conservation.

"On an initial outlay of \$25,000," he says, "the prison can save a big share of \$3,500,000 worth of wet beans, which may go to waste in Michigan, and we will adopt any practical plan which the Administration will present. There is no reason why another bean cannery cannot be started in the Ionia Prison. But something should be done quickly, as the beans will spoil if they are not taken care of before April 1."

THEATRICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE Direction of Messrs. Shubert

Even. 7:45 sharp. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

WM. COLLIER The Funniest Play of the Year

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

CANNERS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Representatives of Trade Urged to Attend Meeting in Boston in February

Representatives of every food canning company in the United States are urged to attend the eleventh annual convention of the National Canners Association, the National Canned Food and Dried Fruit Brokers Association, and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association to be held in Boston from Feb. 11 to 16, as a duty, owing to the part the canning industry is called upon to take in the war. Nearly 5000 delegates are expected to be present.

Charles H. Bentley, chief of the division of canned foods of the United States Food Administration, is to represent the government at the convention, speaking Feb. 11. Ladies of the Association at their convention in Cleveland last year formed the home economics section of the National Canners' Association of which Mrs. Walter J. Sears of Chillicothe, O., is chairman. They will have several meetings, the first to be at the Copley Plaza, Feb. 12, when Mrs. George W. Coleman, president of the Women's City Club is to welcome the delegates.

Canning machinery is to be exhibited at Mechanics Building in conjunction with the convention. Headquarters for the meetings are to be at the Copley Plaza and the Hotel Brunswick, where regular meetings are to be held.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to preside at the opening meeting of the convention, Feb. 11, at 2 p. m., at the Copley Plaza. Governor McCall is to speak, and also Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters, it being one of the first public functions that he will attend after his inauguration.

STATISTICS GIVEN ON ITALIAN FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Agricultural production, its decrease since the war, and the methods by which it may be increased continue to be the subject of much discussion and earnest consideration in Italy, nor, considering the urgent nature of the food question could it well be otherwise. Some statistics recently given by Signor Attilio Cabiani in the Secolo, illustrate, in a marked manner, the reasons for the anxiety which prevails on the subject, especially with regard to agriculture in the South and in the islands. Thirty-four per cent of the whole population of Italy are engaged in agriculture, although this percentage is by no means uniform over the whole of the country as it rises to 57 per cent in Basilicata and sinks to 21 per cent in Liguria.

Of the men at present called up in the army a little over 47 per cent have been workers on the land, industry coming next with a percentage of 34. The effect produced by withdrawing this amount of labor from the land, when agriculture is carried on in many parts in a very primitive manner may easily be understood. In Piedmont, 52 per cent of the women of the population are working on the land, but the percentage of feminine labor in Sicily sinks to a little over 10 per cent, and in Sardinia to a little over 3 per cent. From this state of things it follows obviously that the war has affected agricultural production in the islands far more seriously than it has in the north of Italy. The fact that in the south the population, even those engaged in agricultural work, lives for the most part collected together in towns and that there are few homes out in the country is probably responsible to some extent for the lack of women workers on the land. This state of things and the distance which in consequence, the men are obliged to go to their work cannot fail to have struck anyone who has any knowledge of southern Italy.

That Signor Millani has been endeavoring since his appointment to the Ministry of Agriculture to cope with the situation may be seen by his institution of the commission for the consideration of agrarian mobilization.

Not exceeding £250 a year, £13; raised to 15 per cent with a minimum of £34.

Between £250 and £350 a year, £13; raised to 12 per cent, with a minimum of £37 10s.

Over £350 a year, £13; raised to 10 per cent, with a minimum of £42.

Women are to receive two-thirds of the sums awarded to men.

The classes of temporary employees of the General Post Office represented before the board (which are specified in the schedule to the award) are given a further 6s. in the case of men, 4s. in the case of women, and 2s. 6d. in the case of juveniles.

Temporary employees outside the General Post Office will be dealt with by a later award.

In all cases the new bonus is payable as from the 17th day of December, 1917.

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tion presided over by Signor Valenzani. At the opening meeting of this commission, Signor Valenzani read a letter from the Minister stating that it was his intention shortly to present to the Cabinet a proposal for agrarian mobilization and pointing out that the necessary data must be forthcoming as soon as possible. A sub-commission has been appointed under the presidency of Signor Valenzani and including Major Torricelli, the secretary for the committee of industrial mobilization, connected with the Ministry for Arms and Munitions. The points under consideration by the commission are said to be some form of compulsory service on the land for all able-bodied men between 15 and 65 years of age, and of those women who are accustomed to work in the fields, and the requisition of animals used in the work, of machinery, and, if necessary, of land. Signor Valenzani Peroni has addressed an interpellation to Signor Millani on the subject of the measures to be taken by the Minister for increasing the production of corn, a question which the deputy states is the most urgent problem in the economic life of the nation. Among other measures he asks whether the Minister does not consider it necessary to institute a campaign on the subject throughout Italy, and he states that the seriousness of the matter does not admit of delays or half measures. He also urges the need of a greater cultivation of potatoes throughout the country and the importance of an adequate supply of labor.

WAR BONUS TO CIVIL SERVANTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees, consisting of Sir William Collins, M. P., Sir Alexander Butterworth and Mr. Harry Gosling, with Mr. E. A. Gowers, secretary, have issued awards on important claims recently heard by them from organizations representative of nearly 150,000 civil servants with remuneration ranging to £500 a year. The lower-paid classes receive an additional 6s. a week to men, and 4s. a week to women; the more highly paid classes receive as a bonus a percentage of their salaries varying from 15 to 10 per cent. Three separate awards are issued, dealing respectively with permanent employees whose remuneration does not exceed 60s. a week, permanent employees whose remuneration ranges from 60s. a week (£156 10s. a year) to £500 a year, and temporary employees in the General Post Office.

The effect of the first award is as follows:

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MORE DEMAND FOR CLOSING SALOONS

Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Secretary Takes Up School Situation

Saloon closing was urged at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, held at 36 Bromfield Street, Wednesday. The Rev. Warren P. Landers, secretary, in his report tracing the progress of temperance, said:

"With the closing of schools, or their part-time program, due to the shortage of fuel, much has been said regarding open saloons as users of light, heat and power. When the constructive forces of cities and towns must curtail hours in the interest of conservation, it is difficult to see just why certain destructive forces should be allowed to remain practically unlimited."

"Beginning Jan. 14, the saloons of Boston and the State were forbidden to carry on business except from 9 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening—quite long enough; but curtailing four hours was hardly comparable to the omission of all sessions during that same day and days after in hundreds of public schools of the State, and because the drink shops were included in a list of regular businesses, the ruling was less drastic."

MR. GOMPERS ADVISES MINERS

Labor Leader Tells Why He Favors Seven-Hour Day Instead of an Idle Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Explaining the reason at the miners convention why he favored a seven-hour day, instead of an idle Monday, Mr. Gompers said: "There would be the same conservation, and it would not do violence to the historic traditions, the work and the practical operations of industry and commerce. I trust that the suggestion may find judgment somewhere, and bring about that change; but, if it does not, I am going to obey like a soldier of America, I am going to yield my judgment to the judgment and the action of the men in whose hands the destinies of our Republic are placed. Because the suggestions or advice I may offer may not be accepted does not entitle me during the war to balk or refuse to cooperate with my fellow-citizens and with my Government."

Mr. Gompers declared the radical government of Russia was as autocratic as that of the Tsar, and continued:

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL SERIES
FOR MAINE STATE

Bowdoin, Colby, Bates and University of Maine Are Expected to Compete Next Fall in Their Annual Fixture as Usual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—While no formal announcement has been forthcoming of late from the athletic camps of Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and the University of Maine, as to the athletic policy of another school year with the opening of these institutions in the fall of 1918, it is well known that football will be attempted. Bowdoin's tentative schedule has been given out and the other three institutions have for the past month or two been arranging games for next fall.

The state series for the championship of Maine is yearly the sporting event of the season within the confines of the Pine Tree State and each year interest from the standpoint of the spectators and college followers grows intense as it does also with the students. Competition is on a harder scale among the institutions each year. The series is a big event and will be held this year as usual, without doubt, on the following dates with the following games:

Oct. 26—Colby vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; Maine vs. Bates at Lewiston.
Nov. 2—Bates vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; Maine vs. Colby at Waterville; 3—Maine vs. Bowdoin at Orono; Colby vs. Bates at Waterville.

Very little is known about the games outside the State with Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island teams to be played by the Colby and Bates eleven. Bowdoin's schedule has been made as a tentative announcement, the faculty committee approving it later in the winter. Bowdoin will play Wesleyan, Amherst, Holy Cross and possibly Boston College, following a big game Sept. 28 with the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Following these games will come the state series.

The University of Maine eleven has not announced its schedule for the coming year in football, but will play West Point the last game of the season, Nov. 16 at the home of the academy on the Hudson, and will play through the usual state series. Bates and Colby are soon to announce their schedules.

All four institutions have elected captains, Maine choosing Thomas Davis '19 of Yezzer, Bowdoin also re-electing its 1917 leader, R. T. Small '19 of Westbrook, Bates honoring A. D. Adam '19, the "soldier" athlete who left the ranks of Uncle Sam's army as a private to take up educational duties at the Lewiston institution; and Colby choosing Ted Perry '19 of Connecticut for another year.

MARCH 2 IS NAMED
FOR SWIMMING MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—March 2 is the tentative date set for the Intercollegiate Athletic League's swimming meet which is to be held in the Central Y. M. C. A. pool at Brooklyn. This was decided upon at the annual meeting of the league held in this city this week.

The program for the meet also was decided upon, and shows the following events: Fifty-yard novice swim for intercollegiate A. L., 100-yard swim for army and navy athletes, 200-yard open A. A. R. handicap, 200-yard intercollegiate A. L. club relay, and 100-yard swim for women. The proceeds from the meet will go toward purchasing athletic equipment for the members of the naval reserve.

M. A. Klein of the Bohemian Gymnastic Club, Yorkville, A. L., was elected president of the league, filling the vacancy made by the retirement of J. A. Clark, upon the latter's appointment as athletic director at Camp Upton. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, A. Aro, Brooklyn A. A.; second vice-president, F. W. Niles, Morrisville A. C.; secretary, J. McInerney, St. Anselm's A. C.; and treasurer, Harry Singer, Morrisville A. C.

BASEBALL CLUBS TO
CUT OUT LONG TRIPS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Elimination of long trips by the baseball clubs of the National and American leagues as a patriotic measure to relieve the railroads in as far as possible was agreed upon by the schedule drafting committee of the two leagues, which held its first session here Wednesday. Playing dates will be consolidated, it was decided, and it is not likely that clubs playing in cities where Sunday baseball is prohibited will be permitted to make the long trip to western cities where Sunday games are allowed for a single game as in the past.

The session of the committee was brief, as several of its members did not reach Pittsburgh until noon. It is expected the drafting of two schedules will be completed at today's meeting. The members of the committee for the National League are J. A. Heydler, secretary-treasurer of the league, and Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh club. The American League is represented by R. B. Johnson, league president, and William Harbridge, league secretary.

AMHERST NAMES HENDERSON

AMHERST, Mass.—E. H. Henderson '19 of Haworth, N. J., the United States national junior indoor lawn tennis champion, has been elected captain of the Amherst college tennis team, Captain Davis having left college to enter aviation.

CLASS A TEAMS
IN FINAL HALF

Princeton-Squash Plays at Harvard While Columbia Plays at Yale in Squash Series

CLASS A STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	0	1.000
Princeton-Squash	2	1	.666
Columbia Club	1	2	.333
Yale Club	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second half of the annual championship series of the Class A division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association interclub competition for the season of 1918 starts this afternoon at the Harvard Club and the Yale Club when the representatives of the Crimson meet the Princeton-Squash combined team and the Elis face the Columbia Club.

Harvard is leading the standing with three straight victories and is expected successfully to defend its championship title by winning the next three matches. Today's contest should not give the Crimson players much hard work, as the first time these clubs met, Harvard won four matches by actual play, two by default, and the other was canceled.

The Columbia Club is picked to win this afternoon as the Yale Club has not yet won a match in the competition, losing to Columbia when they met Jan. 3, by six matches to one, C. T. Cooney, the former Yale varsity football and track star being the only Eli able to win, and he defeated R. L. Streiberg in three hard fought games, 9-15, 15-11, 15-5.

ATHLETIC NOTES

S. B. White, famous end on the Princeton varsity football eleven of 1911, has enlisted as a ground aviator and has gone to San Antonio, Tex., for training.

Dr. J. H. McCurdy, former physical director at the Springfield (Mass.) Training School, is now directing Young Men's Christian Association athletics in France.

Joseph Rodriguez has sent in his signed contract to the New York National League Baseball Club. He is a Cuban and plays first base, and is playing ball in Havana this winter.

It is expected that the National League will vote to admit women free to their ball parks one day a week next summer. If they do, it will be known as "Knitting Day" instead of "Ladies' Day."

John Hendricks, manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, is after S. D. Yerkes, formerly second baseman of the Boston Americans, but last year a member of the Indianapolis club.

Nathan Schroeder of Boston and Englewood has been reelected president of the New Jersey State Golf Association. The next state championship tournament will be held on the links of the Deal Golf Club.

The professional squash tennis matches which are being played in New York City are attracting a lot of attention and producing some fine competition. It looks as if this competition might become an annual fixture.

President McCaffrey of the Toronto Club of the International League, is credited with announcing that Manager Lajoie will again handle the Toronto champions next year provided the International League has a championship race.

No less than six members of the Wesleyan University basketball team have joined the colors. The latest to enlist is L. F. Wright '19 who has enrolled in the United States Naval Training School at Pelham Bay preparatory to receiving an ensign's commission in the navy.

President J. K. Tener of the National League is credited with saying that he has plans arranged for honoring Sergt. H. H. Gowdy, former catcher of the Boston Braves, in return for his being the first major league baseball player to enlist in active service for the United States.

LEEDS TEAM BEATS
DEWSBURY, SCORE 16-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Leeds Northern Rugby Union football team, strengthened for the occasion by two or three former members, defeated Dewsbury for the third time this season on Dec. 29, by 16 points to 3. Dewsbury occupy the second and Leeds the fourth place, in the competition table at the moment.

Barnes, the leading side, had no engagement, nor had Broughton, the third club. Hull scored an unexpected victory at Halifax by 16 to 6. Batley visited Bradford, to be beaten 6 to 0. Wigan accounted for Runcorn 5 to 2 and St. Helens vanquished Warrington 8 to 5. There was no score in the game between Salford and Leigh.

AMATEUR RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In amateur rugby football, Dec. 29, Newport defeated a military New Zealand side by 15 points to 5. Cardiff were beaten by the South Africans, 7 to 3.

ANNAPOLIS FIVE VICTORS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy basketball team defeated the Georgetown five Wednesday, by the score of 49 to 17.

CANADIANS TO CURL
IN ANNUAL EVENT

Three rinks of Canadian players are coming to Boston to compete in the curling competition between the Royal Montreal Club and The Country Club, which has been played annually since 1900, and is to be held this year on the indoor rinks of the Boston Curling Club at the Boston Arena. Following the match there is to be a dinner in honor of the visiting team.

Invitations have been sent out by A. S. Porter for the Howard Stockton trophy bonspiel, which is scheduled to take place Feb. 22 and 23 on the rinks of the Boston club.

In Wednesday's matches F. I. Amory's team defeated E. S. Litchfield's four, 16 to 11, in the round-robin series for the Herbert Jaques cup. Skip Gould's team won from Skip Russell's team, 20 to 13, and Daniels' team defeated Skip John McGaw's four in practice matches.

FULHAM IS STILL
HEADING THE LIST

By Drawing With Crystal Palace, Leaders Hold a One-Point Margin in the London Combination Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—No change was recorded in the leadership in either of the three association football competitions in England or of the Scottish League, as a result of the matches played Dec. 29. Fulham, at the head of the London Combination, only drew at home with the Crystal Palace team, but are still a point ahead of Tottenham Hotspurs, who gained a splendid victory over Chelsea by 2 goals to 0. Queen's Park Rangers managed to share the honors of the game with West Ham United, the fourth club in the table. The biggest total of goals was obtained by Millwall with seven, as against Brentford's one. Woolwich Arsenal got the better of Clapton Orient, 2 to 1, completing the London program.

In Lancashire there was some big scoring, for no fewer than three clubs obtained six goals. Clennell, of the Everton side, secured four toward his club's total of six against the goalless Preston North End. Rochdale also ran up six against Blackpool, but in this case the losers secured three. Stockport emulated Everton's feat in beating Southport 6 to 0. Manchester City did almost as well against Blackburn Rovers, scoring four without reply. Liverpool, the leaders, had to be content with a draw at Oldham and shared six with their opponents. More moderate scoring was seen at Bury, where Stoke effected a draw of 1 all; at Burnley where Bolton Wanderers won, 2 to 1; and Manchester where Burnley lost to the United by the only goal.

In the Midlands, the victory of Notts Forest over Hull City by 5 goals to 1 represents the biggest score of the season. Tinsley scored four of the winner's goals. Leeds City were minus a fixture, so that Sheffield United's 3 to 0 victory over Barnsley brings the United level with the City in the table. Birmingham proved to be the only winners on an opponent's grounds, defeating Bradford City 3 to 0. The other Bradford team lost, by 2 to 0, against Leicester Fosse, as did Notts County at Grimsby. Sheffield Wednesday and Rotherham played a goalless draw, and Lincoln got the better of Huddersfield by the odd goal in three.

The feature of Scottish football was the defeat of Kilmarnock by three clear goals at the hands of the amateur Queen's Park side. Kilmarnock played a man short for a portion of the game, a fact which largely produced such a decisive result, but did not wholly explain it. Undoubtedly the amateurs are a stiff side to meet at Queen's Park. Glasgow Celtic beat Ayr United, 2 to 1, and the Rangers were too good on their own ground for St. Mirren by two clear goals. The Hearts shared a couple of goals with Dumbarton, as did Ardronians, with the Academicals. Patrick lost on the Hibernians ground, 2 to 1; Falkirk yielded to Morton, 1 to 0; Clydebank defeated Clyde, 2 to 0; and Motherwell wound up the program with a 3-to-1 victory over Third Lanark.

HOCKEY LEAGUE
IS ORGANIZED

Series of Games for American Title to Be Followed by Meet With Canadian Champions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Formation of the National Amateur Hockey League which will play a series of games to decide the American amateur championship, was announced Wednesday night.

The league will be composed of the Wanderers, New York, and teams from the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Arena Hockey Club of Boston and the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard. The winner of the series will meet the Canadian champion team for the international title and the Art Rose cup.

The first game will be played Saturday night between the New York Wanderers and the Arena Hockey Club.

UNION DEFEATS WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Union College basketball team defeated Williams College here Wednesday evening in a one-sided contest, 44 to 22.

J. W. RAY RETAINS
WANAMAKER CUP

Illinois Athletic Club Star Middle-Distance Runner Is Again Winner of Feature Event of the Millrose A. A. Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club is today holding two legs on the Rodman Wanamaker one-and-a-half-mile challenge cup, following his victory for the second successive year at the annual meet of the Millrose Athletic Association at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening. All he needs to do now to gain permanent possession of the trophy is to win it once more.

Ray won this year by finishing half a lap in front of G. L. Ods, University of Chicago, and C. J. Stout, who reached this city from the Fort Wayne aviation camp only Wednesday afternoon. J. W. Ray of the Boston A. A., the only other competitor, was fourth. Ray's time, 6m 57.4-5s, is exactly 11s behind the record he established here in the event a year ago. Ray continued until he had completed two miles in 9m 22s, which is 10.2-5s slower than the time he made when he defeated J. W. Overton here last year at the New York A. C. games.

A. R. Kiviat, former national champion miller and erstwhile holder of the world's 1600-meter record, was the first winner of the evening, when he finished easily in front of the big field which started in the 1000-yard run for enlisted men. Kiviat ran third for the distance and then defeated W. F. Gordon, the Metropolitan mile champion, in 2m 24.1-5s.

The one-mile relay race for army and navy teams resulted in a grand finish between J. H. Berry Jr., University of Pennsylvania, and T. J. Halpin of the Boston A. A., who were anchor men on the Camp Dix and Charlestown Naval Reserve teams respectively. Berry defeated his man by about two yards at the finish.

The proceeds of the meet were donated to the committee on training camp activities for the purchase of athletic equipment. The summary:

Seventy Yards, Scratch, Military—E. W. Smith, twenty-first company, Ft. Slocum, first; Arthur Engels, officers' school camp Upton, second; J. J. Schepeler, Camp Upton, third. Time—74s.
One-Mile Relay—Military—A. A. vs. Meadowbrook Club. Won by Millrose A. A. (W. Murray, W. A. Dreckman, F. A. C. Allen, second; J. H. Berry Jr., first. Time—3m. 47 1/2 s.
One Thousand-Yard Run, Military—A. R. Kiviat, Ft. Hamilton, first; W. F. Gordon, one hundred and seventh regiment, Camp Upton, second; H. E. Paine, first naval district, third. Time—2m. 24 1/2 s.

Seventy Yards, Low Hurdles—M. Burke, U. S. A. C., Allentown, first; Arthur Engels, Camp Upton, second; J. J. Schepeler, Camp Upton, third. Time—78s.
Half-Mile Run, Full Equipment, Army Only—M. J. Hayes, three hundred and sixth infantry, Camp Upton, first; C. M. French, Camp Dix, second; S. D. Richmond, Ft. Wadsworth, third. Time—2m. 25 1/2 s.
Half-Mile Run, Full Equipment, Spartan Race—Encampment—J. Glanekopulos, first; J. Soukaf, second; J. Buckley, third. Time—2m. 20 3/4 s.

Seventy Yards, High Hurdles—Arthur Engels, Camp Upton, first; E. F. Smalley, second; J. H. Berry Jr., third. Time—1m. 13 1/2 s.
Mile-and-Half Invitation for Rodman Wanamaker Trophy—J. W. Ray, Illinois Athletic Club, first; University of Chicago, second; C. J. Stout, Chicago, third. Time—6m. 57 1/2 s.

Six Hundred Yards, Invitation—G. W. Derrill, Boys Club, first; R. S. Maxam, second; J. H. Berry Jr., third. Time—1m. 13 1/2 s.
Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—1m. 13 1/2 s.
One Mile Relay, Army and Navy—Won by Camp Dix (W. Anderson, O. Anderson, W. F. Kelly and J. H. Berry Jr.). First naval district, Boston, Ft. Burke, C. E. Phillips, J. F. O'Hara, T. J. Halpin, second; U. S. A. C., Allentown, third. Time—3m. 41 1/2 s.

Sixty-Yard Rescue Race for the Army—Won by Sergeant Maher and Corporal Ruddy, Ft. Hancock; Sergeant and McAvoy, three hundred and sixth infantry, Camp Upton, second; J. H. Berry Jr., first naval district, third. Time—28s.
Medley Relay, Champion of Metropolitan Association, 1 1/2 Miles—Won by Millrose A. A. (F. Macfarlane, M. Gels, R. Crawford, M. A. Devaney); Paulist A. C. (J. Cunningham, P. Walters, H. Wigger, J. George), second; Boys' Club (J. Gutfreund, G. Aaron, J. J. Barner, L. Singer), third. Time—3m. 41 1/2 s.

Tag-of-War, Military—Won by Camp Hancock; Camp Hancock, second; Camp Upton, third.
Fencing—Won by Fort Hamilton, Ft. Hancock, second. Time—2m. 11 1/2 s.
Three Hundred Yard Run, Military—Won by E. W. Smith, twenty-first company, Ft. Slocum; G. L. Kline, U. S. A. C., Allentown, second; Howard H. Navy yard, New York, third. Time—35s.
Three-Mile Run, Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College (scratch); N. P. Siegel, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia (50 yards), second; N. Glanekopulos, Camp Spartanburg (scratch), third. Time—15m. 15s.

PLAY SECOND ROUND
IN SQUASH TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. A. Kinsella, the professional champion from the Squash Club, and William Ganley of the N. Y. A. C. were the winners Wednesday in the second round of the professional squash handicap tournament at the Yale Club. Ganley met Burns, the Rockaway Hunt Club "pro" and defeated him easily. Kinsella was obliged to concede J. F. Reid, the Crescent A. C. professional, eight aces in each game, but he did it with ease.

SEWARD VS. MCCARTHY

C. G. Seward meets A. F. McCarthy in Boston this evening in the twelfth game of the Class C amateur 18.2 ball-line billiard championship tournament of the New England Association of Amateur Billiard Players. J. F. Burnham defeated Edward Lyons in the eleventh game Wednesday evening, 150 to 130.

MEDFORD HIGH
DEFEATS RINDGE

Wins Interscholastic Hockey League Match, 4 to 1—Many School Games Feature Play

Displaying accurate team work and a fast brand of hockey, the Medford High School team defeated the Rindge Technical School seven, 4 to 1, in an interscholastic hockey league game Wednesday afternoon. The Medford boys out-skated their opponents' forward lines at all times in the contest.

Captain Furr, Donnellan and Sandford played brilliantly for the winners, while Captain Shea, Mutch and Bourguignon starred for the Rindge School. In one of the fastest games of the season thus far, the Newton High School seven won a 2-to-1 victory over the Harvard Freshman team at Cambridge Wednesday. The game required two extra periods of play before Scott netted the puck after Stillman, the Harvard goal tend, had been drawn out of position by a shot from Eaton.

The Milton Academy team won its sixth consecutive game Wednesday afternoon when it defeated the Boston College High seven, 7 to 2, in a hard-fought contest on the Cunningham rink, East Milton. Humphrey at center for the Milton team, played a brilliant and fast game and was prominent in securing the victory for his school. Hastings, McIntyre and Healy played well for the Boston high school. The Browne and Nichols and Noble and Greenough hockey teams figured in a 1-to-1 tie with Nichols Field, Milton, Wednesday afternoon. No overtime period was played, due to the fact that several of the Boston private school players had to return to the city as soon as possible. A date is to be arranged for a play-off later.

Phillips Exeter Academy playing a hard game with a strong defense defeated the Cambridge Latin School seven 2 to 1, Foley of Cambridge scoring their only goal. The play of Burgess, Fitzgerald, Vernon, Gilroy, Conlon and Foley featured the session.

St. Mark's School won its third straight game of the season Wednesday afternoon, by defeating the Stone School seven 5 to 0 at Southboro, Sears, Bradley, and Carey played brilliantly for St. Mark's, while Allen, Landy and Corcoran were prominent for the Boston school.

COMMONWEALTH C. C.
IN ANNUAL MEETING

An active membership of 303 residents will continue to be the limit of the Commonwealth Country Club according to a vote taken at the annual meeting of the club which was held in Boston Wednesday evening. There are also 20 non-resident members; 32 associate members and one honorary member. Increases in admittance fees and annual dues were also decided upon at the meeting.

The club has, during the past year, changed its membership in the United States Golf Association from associate to active and is now entitled to vote at the annual meetings of that organization. It was voted at the meeting that the dues of all resident and non-resident members who may now or hereafter be enrolled in military or naval service be suspended during such service.

There are 11 members of the club now on the military service honor roll, among them being H. R. Hardwick, former Harvard varsity football, baseball and track star, who is a lieutenant in the United States Army in France.

W. B. Mitchell was elected president; H. C. Dodge, vice-president; J. W. Kennedy, secretary; A. R. Robertson, treasurer; L. K. Liggett, W. B. Newsome, A. E. Spencer, S. R. Bridges, directors.

MALDEN HIGH IS TO
HAVE A HOCKEY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Candidates for the Malden High School hockey team are to report to Coach T. G. Dwyer today for their first practice. This is the first season for several years that the school has been represented by a hockey team, the sport being dropped because of the lack of interest among the students. A greatly increased enthusiasm in the game this year has caused the school authorities to consider it advisable to try to reinstate the game in the school.

Coach Dwyer has not, as yet, seen the candidates but believes that he will find many promising players among the students. No captain will be appointed until after the squad has had a workout and the prospects become more apparent.

Raymond Hobart, manager of the team, states that he has opened negotiations for games with the other suburban high schools but has not yet completed any arrangements with them. The completed schedule will be announced later, he said.

LEHIGH RETAINS KEADY

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University has retained the services of T. J. Keady, former Dartmouth College baseball and football player, to coach the Lehigh baseball candidates this spring. The athletic council of the university voted not to engage a lacrosse coach this year.

W. E. POWELL IS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of W. E. Powell of Cleveland as director of athletics at the Charlestown (S. C.) Navy Yard has been announced. Mr. Powell organized athletics in Cleveland schools and coached at various Ohio colleges.

HARVARD FRESHMEN
FORM A RIFLE TEAM

S. K. Bolton has been appointed captain of the freshman rifle team of Harvard University, and every candidate for the 1921 team or for upper-class teams is required to appear for practice on the 75-foot range at Cambridge at least three times a week. A schedule of matches has been arranged by A. E. Chambers, manager of the team, and includes meets with the English High School on Feb. 15, and with the Dorchester High School team on Feb. 20. Negotiations are being carried on for shoots with the Country Day School and with the Brookline High School.

If the freshman rifle team proves successful, F. W. Moore '93 has stated that he will favor the awarding of rifle team numerals to its members.

SPECTATORS TO
PAY WAR TAX

Baseball Clubs May Increase the Cost of Seats to Defray Expenses of the Club

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Rulings of the bureau of internal revenue in connection with the war tax upon admissions to baseball games, made public here by T. M. Chivington, business manager of the Louisville American Association Club, Wednesday night, place the payment of the tax upon the attendees at the game; declare the exemption clause in the law applies to employees of the ball club—not even including concessionaires—and permits an increase of admission rates to "help defray expenses of the club."

These rulings were in a letter from B. C. Keith, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, which says: "The tax imposed by the act is upon the public and not upon the baseball association. If the association desires to increase the cost of bleachers and reserve seats from 25 to 27 cents and from 75 to 77 cents, respectively, in order to help defray the expenses of the club, it will be necessary for the purchasers to pay 3 cents on 27-cent tickets and 8 cents on 77-cent tickets."

"The act plainly describes that the tax on admissions of persons from whom no charge is required, shall be 'paid by the persons so admitted.' Thus only bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business and children under 12 years, are exempt from the tax."

Under the ruling concessionaires, not being employees of the club, must pay the war tax, as must newspaper men and telegraph operators, holding passes for the playing season.

FIVE MATCHES IN
BILLIARD PLAY

G. W. Spear Wins and Loses a Game in the United States Amateur Class C Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five matches were played in the United States National Class C amateur 18.2 ball line billiard championship tournament Wednesday, two of them taking place in the afternoon and the three others in the evening. In one of the afternoon games Joseph Neustadt caused somewhat of a surprise when he defeated G. W. Spear, formerly a Class B player, by a score of 150 to 149. In the second match F. A. Unger vanquished another of the veteran school, L. A. Servatius, by 150 to 133.

The Spear-Neustadt game was the closest that the present tournament has brought forth. Spear had a lead in the early innings, the scores at the end of the twenty-fifth being 76 to 56 in his favor. Neither contestant was displaying a real command of the balls, and the situation was not helped along by what appeared to be safety play. The low averages, however, did not detract from the contest as a keenly waged struggle.

George Spear narrowly escaped another defeat in one of the evening games. After being far behind in the early stages of the conflict his effectiveness suddenly improved and he scored a victory at 150 to 128 against J. Lange, R. McGowan and S. Brussel were the other winners of the evening contests. The former defeated A. Gardner at 150 to 137 and Brussel won from J. Neustadt by a score of 150 to 94. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAMES
F. A. Unger—0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 0 14 3
5 4 2 7 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 6 0 19 2 3 9 14 10
0 8. Total—150. Average—4-15-33. High runs—23, 19, 14.
L. A. Servatius—2 1 2 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 9
9 0 3 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 5 0 15
1 9 0 0. Total—133. Average—4-1-33. High runs—25, 15, 15.
Joseph Neustadt—0 2 3 4 0 1 0 3 1 5 2
4 0 0 3 13 6 1 2 0 1 5 0 0 0 4 9 4 0 0
4 2 0 13 0 0 0 3 4 2 17 3 0 4 11 2 0 0
0 10. Total—150. Average—3-1-33. High runs—17, 13, 13.
G. W. Spear—0 17 0 3 13 1 1 9 1 2 0
1 1 0 3 0 3 3 12 0 0 1 4 4 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 2 0 0 7 8 0 2 2 2 4 9 6 6 3 4
Total—149. Average—2-49-50. High runs—17, 13, 12.

EVENING GAMES
R. McGowan—2 21 0 5 1 6 16 0 1 8 4 4
0 5 5 1 7 4 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 6 11 2 5 6 7
Total—150. Average—4-22-32. High runs—23 and 21.
A. Gardner—0 3 0 0 0 16 2 1 0 4 11 1 2
0 10 21 0 0 0 7 3 1 0 1 0 2 10 13 15 0 1
Total—137. Average—4-3-32. High runs—21 and 16.
S. Brussel—0 1 4 13 0 0 3 0 4 1 3 3 0
2 0 3 6 1 5 9 0 0 0 0 15 1 7 4 2 0 15
3 11 0 7 18. Total—150. Average, 3-38-38. High runs, 19.
J. Neustadt—1 3 0 6 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 13 1
0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 6 11 1 0 0 0 12 0 1
3 0 5 0. Total, 94. Average, 2-20-36. High runs, 15.

G. W. Spear—0 0 0 0 0 1 2 7 4 6 1 2
3 4 0 0 1 26 2 0 10 18 25 0 5 0 3 7 2
1 0 10 0 6 2. Total, 150. Average, 4-6-36. High runs, 26 and 25.
J. Lange—0 3 9 0 3 13 0 1 0 7 14 0 3 3 3
11 0 0 2 6 4 11 6 1 4 1 0 3 0 2 2 1 0 1
2 5 0. Total, 128. Average, 3-23-34. High runs, 37.

TENNIS MATCH WITH
CANADA PROBABLE

F. B. Alexander Says That Players of Both Countries Are Enthusiastic Over the Possibility of an International Contest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is probable that an international lawn tennis match between Canadian and United States teams may be arranged for the coming summer, according to F. B. Alexander, a member

EXTREME PENALTY
URGED FOR TREASON

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Sends to Washington Resolutions Advising Drastic Treatment of Guilty Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, an organization having much influence in the commercial and industrial affairs of the city, has sent to the authorities at Washington resolutions urging the infliction of the extreme penalty for acts of treason in connection with enemy alien programs.

The resolution reads: "The repeated and apparently increasing number of attempts to destroy property in various sections of the United States, accompanied in many instances by loss of life, warrants the most drastic treatment of those found guilty of such actions, whether successful or unsuccessful."

"The Government is therefore urged, whenever such outrages can be traced to enemy aliens, or to citizens aiding or abetting such aliens, to enforce the extreme penalty of the law for acts of treason, to the end that law and order may prevail in the country, and thereby facilitate the expeditious and successful prosecuting of the war."

German-Hindu Plot Case

Evidence Given Has to Do With the Ownership of Steamer Maverick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Testimony in the German-Hindu plot trial here Tuesday and Wednesday had to do chiefly with the ownership of the steamer Maverick, which, it is charged by the Government, was to take on at sea a cargo of arms from the schooner Annie Larsen, and transport them to the revolutionists in India. The Maverick missed the Annie Larsen, however, and was afterwards interned at Batavia, Java, where she was sold to a New Orleans company, and having finally disappeared, the vessel is now believed to be acting as a German raider in the Pacific.

It was shown that Fred Jensen, who is alleged to have represented the German Government on the Pacific coast, paid \$10,000 for an option on the vessel, which sum is now in the hands of the Standard Oil Company, to the Craig Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal., on a purchase price of \$40,000, and that the vessel was afterwards resold several times.

That German funds to the extent of \$27,000 were used to repair the Maverick, while at Long Beach, was asserted by John W. Preston, United States Attorney, this statement being partly based upon testimony given by G. Roetz, a former teller in the International Banking Corporation of San Francisco, to the effect that a draft for \$27,000 on a Los Angeles bank, payable to the Craig Shipbuilding Company, was purchased at the International Banking Corporation by a representative of the German consul at San Francisco.

Enemy Alien Made Threats

Presidential Warrant for His Internment Received in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A presidential warrant has been received by the United States marshal here for the internment of Peter Nolden as a dangerous enemy alien. Nolden was arrested recently at the plant of a local packing company and turned over to the United States marshal. He will be placed in the war prison barracks at Ft. Douglas, where he will remain for the duration of the war.

Nolden not only made declarations against the United States Government, but made such threats that those working with him at the plant caused his arrest.

More I. W. W.'s Arraigned

Hearing on Original Case to Be Held Before Judge K. M. Landis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ten more Industrial Workers of the World, brought here under indictment, will be arraigned today when the I. W. W. case comes again into court. They supplement the 106 arraigned some weeks ago. The hearing will be held before Federal Judge K. M. Landis on demurrers interposed to the indictment by George Vandever, counsel for nearly all of the defendants.

The Government will resist the efforts of Mr. Vandever to get the bill of William D. Haywood, Vincent St. John and Norval Mariatt reduced. The I. W. W. attorney appeared before Judge Landis several days ago saying the I. W. W. could put up \$15,000 in cash but not the \$25,000 of Haywood's bond, and accordingly he asked for its reduction.

Presidential Order Awaited

Ruling From Mr. Wilson for Internment of Max Breitling Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A presidential order is expected for the internment of Max Breitling, indicted for complicity in a plot to blow up ships in New York harbor, and who is under arrest here. This bureau was informed at the Federal Building.

The Breitling case attracted considerable attention at the time. The

ships concerned were munition ships. Breitling was out on \$25,000 bond when taken into detention at the Congress Hotel.

Molders Held for Grand Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John Eggle and Charles Plann, molders, were held over to the grand jury in the federal court here on charges of conspiracy and opposing the authority of the United States. Their bond was fixed at \$1000 each, it having been raised from \$500 following their arrest. Fred Bills, arrested on the same charge was dismissed, none of the evidence indicating he had any connection with the case beyond being a picket at a plant which is engaged in the manufacture of pumps for vessels of the United States emergency fleet, and where a strike was declared.

STANDARD RATES FOR
COOKS AND STEWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The fifth meeting of the cooks' and stewards' panel of the National Maritime Board was held at the Ministry of Shipping recently under the presidency of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M. P. Further determinations were arrived at, and publication of the following agreed standard rates is now authorized by the Shipping Controller:

1. Passenger liners:	Monthly rates f. s. d.
(a) Assistant stewards and stewards	10 15 0
(b) All ratings (other than those covered by (d) receiving less than £7 15s. per month on Oct. 5, 1917, to receive the rate of...	10 15 0
(c) All ratings at or above the rate of £7 15s. on Oct. 5, 1917, to receive an increase of 12 per month on their rate at that date.	
(d) Boys of all ratings below that of assistant steward	5 7 6
Note—Lads who have completed 18 years of age at date of first engagement in the catering department to be treated as assistant stewards. Lads under 18 years of age at date of first engagement in the catering department must complete 12 months' service at sea before being entitled to the rating of assistant steward. Lads who, at the age of 17, have completed 12 months' service at sea are entitled, on re-signing articles, to the rating of assistant steward. Lads who, at the age of 17, have completed 12 months' service at sea are entitled to the pay of assistant steward, if promoted to that rating during the voyage.	
2. Cargo liners and general trading vessels:	Monthly with free food f. s. d.
(a) Carrying 60 hands and over—	
Chief steward	17 0 0
Second steward	11 0 0
Messroom steward	10 15 0
Assistant steward	10 15 0
Second cook and baker	11 10 0
Assistant cook	10 15 0
(b) Carrying 21 to 59 hands—	
Chief steward	16 0 0
Second steward	10 15 0
Assistant steward	10 15 0
Cook	11 0 0
Second cook	11 0 0
Assistant cook	10 10 0
Messroom steward	10 10 0
(c) Carrying 20 hands and under—	
Cook steward	15 0 0
Messroom steward	10 10 0
3. Home trade vessels:	
(a) Passenger vessels (weekly rates with food)—	f. s. d.
Chief steward	4 10 0
Second steward	3 10 0
Assistant steward	2 10 0
Chief cook	3 15 0
Second cook	3 0 0
Assistant cook	2 10 0
(b) Cargo vessels (weekly, finding own food)—	f. s. d.
Cook steward	4 5 0
Messroom steward	3 5 0

Note—It was agreed that the above standard rates should apply when any of the ratings specified in 2 and 3 above are carried, but no agreement has been reached that all the ratings must be carried in every ship.

4. Port pay when off articles: Commencing from Dec. 24, port pay will be payable at the daily rate corresponding to the rates set out above for the respective ratings, i. e. one-third of the monthly rate or one-seventh of the weekly rate—food not provided.

The rates stated are inclusive of all bonuses and additions. The case of railway-owned steamers, steamers with Asiatic crews, or part crews, or other exceptional classes of vessels and special ratings will be separately considered.

The new standard rates (including the rates applicable to the special cases which have still to be announced) apply as from Oct. 6 to men on articles at that date; otherwise as from date of signing.

TRADE CONVENTION POSTPONED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Fifth National Foreign Trade convention which was scheduled to be held in this city Feb. 7 to 9 has been postponed until April, because of railroad conditions.

MEEKINS PACKARD & WHEAT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Featuring among its many other dominant sales events—

Sale of House Dresses

Dresses at \$1.39
Dresses at \$1.89
Dresses at \$2.89
Dresses at \$3.89

Semi-Annual Sale of Select Furniture in Progress

15 to 40 Per Cent Reductions

LEAGUE FOR PEACE
OF WORLD IS URGED

Professor Taft Says United States Must Prepare to Be Ready to Act at Close of War

While the great war presses forward to allied victory, it becomes daily more imperative for the people of the United States to make up their minds for what they are fighting, so that the Government will be in a position, immediately at the conclusion of hostilities, to express, in no uncertain terms, its purpose, namely, the security of world peace, according to the views of Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University, who spoke at the Massachusetts State House on Wednesday.

Professor Taft urged the Massachusetts Legislature to express the voice of the people of the State in favor of resolutions pledging their resources to hasten the defeat of Prussianism and advocating the entrance of the United States into a league of nations to safeguard world peace. Similar resolutions have been presented to the legislatures now in session in the several States.

The speaker declared it would be difficult to arouse the entire country quickly, after the war, into making a declaration of policies, and that this work must be carried forward today. "This program of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is honorary president, does not affect the Monroe doctrine, he maintained; neither does it usurp the war-making prerogative of Congress. He added: 'If Germany wins this war, what do you think will become of the Monroe doctrine? If she comes here she will not have any war indemnity to pay. Germany would regard Canada as an excellent substitute for England's inability to pay indemnity.'

"Germany as a neighbor is not a delight, as some of those men who till the soil out in the Northwest and even Mr. La Follette would think, when they saw Prussian helmets on the Canadian border."

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, said: "The United States is no longer isolated by the ocean. The Atlantic is but a lake today; tomorrow it will be a mere river. This is a war of extermination; the next will be just the same. We are not incapable of civilization. Are we going to live like unintelligent creatures, devouring one another? We must stop this by organizing a force on the side of law and order, as is the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace."

WOMEN CONSULTED
ON FOOD PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—Sir Arthur Yapp presided over a conference of women journalists, and of lecturers and writers on food and cookery which was held recently at the Ministry of Food. The position was becoming more acute than ever, he said, but they were anxious, if possible, to avoid rationing by tickets. It was necessary to interpret the rationing frequently for the benefit of those who did not grasp them when they were stated in pounds and ounces. He urged women journalists to avoid the use of cereals in their recipes and to do all they could to popularize the potato, and also to emphasize the need for economy in dress.

Mrs. Peel of the Ministry of Food, speaking as a journalist, advocated a campaign against any display of luxuries at parties and weddings. The question was discussed of fixing a maximum price for luncheons in West End hotels, as had already been done for soldiers and sailors. It was believed that this would reduce the variety of dishes offered and also be more fair for all classes, since city business girls, lunching at the cheaper restaurants might not spend more than 1s. 3d. It was further proposed that luxury foods should be included in the scale of rations so that the well-to-do might not be able to supplement their meals with unlimited supplies of unrationed commodities.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Madam Coates' School of Sewing and Dressmaking

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Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 5

Classes Open Now for Enrollment

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Enrollment and further information at the Butterick Pattern Section.

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whilst the poorer classes had to stand in queues waiting for necessities.

Sir Arthur Yapp stated that he was having an inquiry made into the labor employed in the preparation and serving of luxury foods. It was stated that there were instances of shopkeepers who discouraged cash payments and served only those who had accounts with them, thus causing unnecessary booking and also making it impossible for housekeepers paying cash to get served without wasting much time going from shop to shop.

The problem of proper food distribution is receiving a great deal of general consideration. A resolution was passed recently, by the National Transport Workers Federation calling upon the Government to license immediately all food purveyors and to fix prices and order them to be prominently displayed on the sellers' premises, together with the hours of sale. Should any retailer fail to provide necessities at the prices fixed, it is urged that his license should be withdrawn and the business taken over by the local food committee.

At Enfield, the food control committee has decided to adopt a system of local rationing, and the Hackney Food Committee has drawn up a scheme by which 5000 meals will be provided by a municipal kitchen if necessary, the Local Government Board and the Treasury contributing half the cost of the establishment.

HOUSING QUESTION
IN INDIANA DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana military and health authorities are giving some attention to housing and vice conditions in the northwest corner of the State, where there recently has been a great influx of foreign labor because of greatly augmented government orders for munitions.

Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith and Dr. W. F. King, representing the State Board of Health, have returned from a trip of inspection in this district, in the course of which they said they found conditions in urgent need of remedial action, following complaints from the War Department.

"There is no doubt of the seriousness of the situation in Hammond, Gary, East Chicago and Calumet," said General Smith. "But we must go slowly. If we should go at the matter hastily, it would mean that 600 families would be homeless. I offered the services of the state military organization to cooperate with the Lake County authorities in improving conditions here."

TEACHERS MAY MARRY
IN SALT LAKE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The City Board of Education has passed a resolution providing that marriage of any teacher to a man in the military service shall not disqualify her under her contract. It was also voted that the heat be turned off in all school buildings not later than 6 o'clock p. m.

ARMY CLOTHING CHIEF NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George W. Goethals, acting Quartermaster-General, has appointed Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, administrator of all army clothing contracts. Mr. Kirstein, who is vice-president of the William Filene's Son's Company of Boston, has been a member of the Board of Control of Labor Standards, and that board was dissolved today and the work vested in the new office created for Mr. Kirstein.

Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Stock Reduction
Sale
of Draperies

This is an exceptional chance to fix "weak spots" in your draperies at little expense.

Tapestries, cretonnes, velours and silk velvets in squares and short lengths, at less than half price.

Curtains, portieres, cretonnes and light furniture at great reductions.

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New Silk Dresses

At Special January Prices

A very handsome assortment of new spring styles and colors.

Taffeta, Georgette and Satin de Luxe

\$19.75 \$25 \$29.75 \$35

Expert Watch and Clock Repairing

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477 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CONSUMERS WATCH
THE PRICE OF BEEF

After Reading Report of 42.3 Per Cent Profits of Swift Company, Public Wonders if Inquiry Will Lower Prices

Consumers who are paying as high as 40 cents a pound for corned beef which, a few years ago, sold at less than one-half that price, read with interest the latest fiscal report of Swift & Company which shows the company's profits to be 42.3 per cent. Now that the United States Government is investigating the packers again and it is understood that 9 per cent may be the limit of profit proposed by the Federal Trade Commission, many consumers wonder if this will mean lower retail prices.

While the volume of Swift business for 1917 amounted to \$875,000,000, as compared with \$755,000,000 in 1916, advertisements of packers several months ago to the effect that profits were small and the statement of J. Ogden Armour that meat was being sold at less than it cost the packers on the hoof are recalled. In the report the increasing price of by-products is shown and some meat is said to mean that even with meat selling at a small loss the profits on the by-products turned the balance in favor of the packers as shown by the 42.3 per cent profit. Another interesting sidelight on the packing industry given by the Swift report is the enormous meat reserve which is accumulating despite a greater output.

Live stock reported to the United States Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1918, by agents throughout the country, showed a decided increase over the number reported last year. The dealer's smiling argument that the supply is short, the demand is high, so the price follows the demand, finds in this an answer to any such plea.

After the report reviews the federal investigation and shows how Swift has cooperated to help "set at rest some of the unfounded statements—that packers' profits are unusually high," the financial statement shows that, despite an increase in capital stock from the \$75,000,000 in 1916 to \$100,000,000 in 1917, the profit has jumped from 27.3 per cent in 1916 to the 42.3 per cent of last year.

"The Government has deemed it advisable to control by license the operation of all food distributing activities, and in its control over the packing industry the Food Administration has limited our profits to 9 per cent of the money employed," says the report, adding, "This will not affect our dividend payments unfavorably." Some what along the same line the report

shows how the profits were due to the continuous rise in values. "The experience of the consumer who finds that the roast beef which he bought at 45 cents a pound has advanced to 50 cents by the next week is stated in another way in the report where it reads: 'Prices have advanced so rapidly and steadily that between the time of the slaughter of the animals and the time of the sales of the resulting meats and by-products, the enhancement of values has been much greater than we anticipated.'"

FOOD SURVEY IN
NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Supplemental to the nation-wide food survey which the Federal Bureau of Markets is now making, North Carolina has been selected as one of four southern states in which an extensive food and feed survey is to be made. It is to cover 60 counties, 36 for the men agents and 24 for the women agents. Each agent will be charged with the responsibility of 25 records of the amount of food on hand on a given date and the amount of food consumed in the period of one week, in typical homes. The men will obtain their records from homes in typical rural districts.

GERMAN CLUBS
AND FOOD LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Marion County Food Administrator has inaugurated an investigation to determine how loyally the food laws of the country are being observed by the German clubs of this city. Action was prompted by the revelation that the Independent Turnverein, on New Year's eve, served an elaborate dinner that was composed in part of meats and was not concluded until the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The president of this organization has explained that it did not occur to him that Tuesday was meatless day when he laid the plans for the dinner.

COLLEGE MAN AIDS
PRIORITY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Arthur Emil Swanson has been appointed dean of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University. Dr. Swanson has been a member of the faculty since 1911. At the request of the United States Shipping Board, Dean Swanson will devote part of the year to the work of the board's priority committee. He has been granted the necessary leave of absence from the university and has gone to Washington to assume his government duties.

CONFERENCE WITH
PACKERS IS ASKED

Counsel for the Employees of the Various Plants Says Men Are Determined to Force the Wage Dispute to a Decision

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Determination to force the packing house wage dispute to be a decision was evident when representatives of the workers assembled for another conference with President Wilson's mediation commission.

"We have made every effort to achieve a peaceable solution," declared Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the men. "If they will not abide by the arbitration agreement made last December, we will turn our case over to the President, and will not be responsible for any cessation of work which results."

This decision is regarded practically as an ultimatum served by the employees upon the packers.

Mr. Walsh announced that the men would ask the commission to transmit to J. Ogden Armour and other packers, now here, a request for a conference to "discuss matters of grave import to the industry and to the nation."

If the packers did not agree, it was said, another effort would be made to have them consent to arbitration by a man approved by the Council of National Defense.

The following letter has been addressed to J. Ogden Armour, Nelson Morris, Edward F. Swift, E. A. Cudahy and Thomas E. Wilson and signed by John Fitzpatrick and the other union men representing the workers:

"The undersigned represent a large group of employees engaged at work in practically all of the departments of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., the Swift Company, Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co. They respectfully request an interview with you in Washington at such time and place as may suit your convenience.

"The matters which they have to take up with you are of great importance to the workers in your plants which they represent, as well as to the companies. They are also of very grave concern, we think, to the interests of the nation."

CLUBS EXPEL FORMER CONSUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Georg Rodiek, a vice-president of H. Hackfeld & Co., and former German consul here, has been expelled from several local clubs as a result of his having pleaded guilty in San Francisco to charges of complicity in the plot to foment a rebellion in India. Rodiek was fined \$10,000.

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Is the 1918 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing nearly 200 pages, with 128 pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, with marginal reference indexes, late Census Figures, Parcel-Post Guide, New War Maps, etc., all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 10½x15½

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"The Little Tailor of the Winding Way"

The little tailor of the Winding Way sang to himself as he took down his shutters in the morning light, for a piece of great good fortune had befallen him.

"You sing early, Jorin," cried a voice from across the way, as we may read in Gertrude Crownfield's pretty tale of the Middle Ages, "The Little Tailor of the Winding Way." "There must be unusual cheer to account for such a rousing of your neighbors."

Jorin turned quickly, and saw Otho, the chandler, who stood in his own shop door, gravely regarding him.

"Yes," cried he in return, "I have great cause, indeed, as you will say yourself, for I am to go this morning to the palace, to measure His Majesty King Cuthbert for a robe. Surely there is no small reason for a happy heart."

Now the truth was that, many a time, Agnes (his wife) had urged him to go up to the court, to seek an audience, and ask for an opportunity to prove what he could do. But he had always replied, "Nay, Agnes, it is not for me to seek, but rather to do the work that comes to my hand so well that it will open for me the doors that lead to high places."

At last, however, the great Lord Chancellor had ridden down the Winding Way, on a clear spring noon, and, as he passed by Jorin's window, a glow of color caught his eye through the brightly polished glass. Jorin sat upon his table, cross-legged, as is the old, old fashion of tailors, working very diligently, and looking neither to right nor left in his earnest industry.

The story then reports the conversation between the Lord Chancellor and the tailor, at the close of which the great man ordered for himself a cloak of his favorite amethyst cloth. Being pleased with the cloak, when it was finished, the Chancellor, of course, told every one at court of the skill displayed by the little tailor, Jorin.

The days that followed were busier than ever for the little tailor, and he certainly had no reason to complain of hard times. So great a change was wrought in the cut and fashion of the garments of the court, that presently King Cuthbert sent a messenger down to the Winding Way, with a summons for Jorin to appear before His Majesty on the following day, to take his measure.

At the time appointed, Jorin set out for the palace, with his materials under his arm, and, though the way was considerable, it took him but a short time to arrive before the great gate, where he respectfully asked admittance to the King. A page, who came in answer to the summons of the porter, led Jorin across the courtyard, and from thence into the shadow of the palace walls.

The page was a talkative youth who did not disdain to chatter with the tradespeople, when no higher company was at hand. He was something of a gossip, besides, and presently he observed to his companion, with a giggle, "They tell me, Master Jorin, that you are in a fine way to make an enemy for yourself, for Alred, the King's tailor, goes about with a prodigiously sour face in these days. You are stealing his trade, he thinks, and were I in your shoes, I should not sleep too comfortably at night."

"I should be sorry to offend so old a friend as the King's tailor," said Jorin, and his face grew a shade less cheerful, for it was a new thought to him and not a pleasant one. "Still, I could do no less than obey the King's command, and in all truth I have never sought to take away Alred's customers."

So they went on and, after a while, the little tailor stood in the presence of the King. By the King's side stood a page, bearing a large roll, which, when it was opened before the tailor, aroused in him the most unfeigned delight and admiration. A fine white broadcloth, soft in texture, of satinelike surface, of a thinness that permitted the most graceful folds and ma-

jestic drapings, Jorin saw in it an exquisite possibility.

His eye kindled, but, as he opened his lips to speak, King Cuthbert interrupted him laughingly. "To judge by your face, Master Jorin, you have had a happy thought. Come, let us hear what it is, that I may decide whether it be worthy of a garment to be worn at the coming Feast of Kings."

Jorin drew from the folds of his doublet a paper, and said with quickening breath, as he rapidly sketched with skillful fingers, "See, Your Majesty, this is the border; lilies embroidered in silver, with golden centers, with tall, slender green leaves that curve and bend about them; and over the surface of the robe, small lily-buds down thickly, with a single flower here and there, without a stem. All this will be the work of my good wife, Agnes, after I have fashioned the robe itself."

Under his pencil grew the pattern of the robe, adorned with forms of leaf and flower, and King Cuthbert watched him with almost breathless interest, for he had never seen the like before.

"Your pencil obeys you well, Master Jorin," said he at last, as the finished drawings lay before him, and Jorin waited for him to speak his mind.

"You have pleased me well today, Master Jorin," he said, "and, if the finished robe fulfills this morning's promise, no one else shall design aught for me hereafter but yourself."

"Sire," said Jorin slowly, as he laid down his cloth and folded his hands before him, "it is very far from me to prize lightly such a proof of favor from my King. I will serve you gladly. Yet I cannot forget Alred, my lifelong friend. I would not push him from the place that he has held so long, nor seek to rise upon his fall. If we might both serve you, then shall I be happy indeed."

"Jorin, Jorin," the King cried, "the world is not peopled with unselfish men, but at times we meet one, as I have today."

"Nay, Your Majesty," said Jorin, whose face had flushed warmly at such praise, "among our common folk there are many such. My way has not led me among courtiers, except as a maker of their garments; yet, amidst them, too, I have found many good and noble men."

"Have it your own way, then, Master Jorin," laughed the King. "Forget not that my robe must be done in good season; and so good-day."

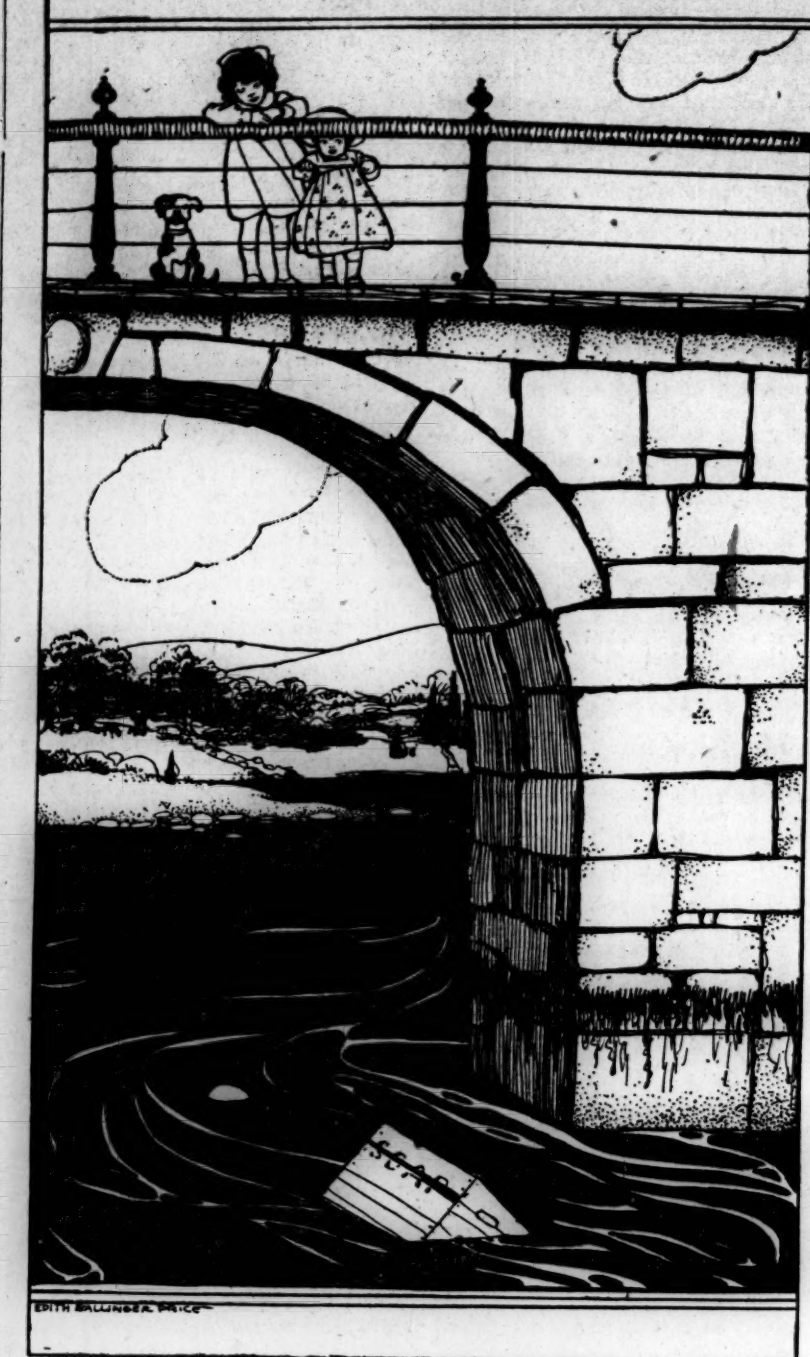
"But," besought Jorin, in a low voice, as he again took up his roll to depart, "Alred will not lose his place because of me, Sire?"

"Nay, nay. He shall have what share of favor he deserves." And with this much of a promise, Jorin was forced to be content, as he took his way out of the King's presence.

Giving Little Nell a Good Time

In a certain recent book, called "Girls in Bookland," written by Hildergarde Hawthorne, two girls, Rose and Ruth, enjoy the most delightful of adventures. They do what all little girls who are fond of reading would like to do; they return to the scenes and times of famous storybooks and there stay for a short period, in company with the heroines and their friends of the books. Along comes what the girls call a "fairy," one gloomy day when they were idling before the fire; this "fairy" who was nothing but an imaginary voice, for the girls could not see anyone at all, tells of a Magic Gate through which it is possible to go; and, once passed, this Magic Gate conducts one into the land of any storybook one particularly enjoys. So, one day, Ruth and Rose shut their eyes and chose to visit Little Nell. Here is a part of the story:

It was a busy, crowded street, with carts rattling down the middle and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Song on the Bridge

See, see,
Did you see?
That little wave laughed at me,
As it was frisking by.

Splash, splash,
With a crash,
A bit of box went by in a flash,
Under the bridge so high.

Blue, blue,
Tell me true,
What's the color that's really you,
Green or the blue of the sky?

Wait, wait,
Will you be late?
Must you go to the big sea gate?
Stop and tell me why.

people hurrying along the pavements, some with parcels and baskets, all with umbrellas, for a thin rain was falling. Rose and Ruth found themselves neatly clad in long waterproof cloaks of a circular pattern that fell almost to their feet, with little hoods framing their faces, and they also had an umbrella, a big one for the two of them. Before them, smiling at them gently, was a little girl of a sweet and tender beauty, with a threadbare cloak of the same pattern as their own and a small and somewhat battered-looking umbrella. She carried a little basket on one arm.

"It's Nell," said Rose, "isn't it? We've come to play with you, and we are going to have a lovely time."

Nell looked a bit startled.

"But I have work that must be done," she said. "And my grandfather needs me. I fear. Maybe you will come with me and see him?"

"Later," said Rose. "But, really, this is a good time day. . . . You don't have any little girls to play with, Nell. And now you are going to play with us." Rose was decidedly firm. She had always wanted Nell to have some real fun, and here she was with a chance to give it to her.

Ruth, dodging from under the umbrella, caught Little Nell by the hand. "Come on, you sweet little thing," she told her. "And first of all let's get out of the rain. Is there a place near here where we can get some ice-cream or something good to eat? I'm hungry."

Nell seemed to abandon her doubts. An expression of gayety dawned in her serious blue eyes, and she squeezed Ruth's hand impulsively. "There's a bun-shop just round the corner," she answered, "and we can find anything we want there. I've been doing a number of errands, and my feet are wet—it will be pleasant to get to a fire."

"Then let's hurry," said Rose, and the sisters, flanking Nell on either side, with the rain dripping cheerily down their necks, hurried along the way she led them. As they went, they chattered joyfully and laughed considerably. For it seemed exceedingly jolly to be scuttling along the shining pavement, with the roar of traffic in their ears, the passers-by smiling at them, and Little Nell looking shyly up, a flush on her cheeks and excitement all over her.

"I was so happy when I knew you were coming," she confessed, "only I really did not see how I could take so much time just to be a little girl in. But I feel I can, somehow, it's such a wonderful feeling. . . ."

"Is this the bun-shop?" said Rose. It was. A window displayed cakes and pastries, and a sign invited those who felt the pangs of hunger to step inside.

Indoors a door led them into a neat, pretty room with a bright fire at one end, some pots of geranium blazing

quite as brilliantly on the window board, a red carpet with huge bunches of yellow and green posies, and snowy curtains. A couple of tables and a number of wide-armed, comfortable chairs, with a dresser, completed the furniture of the place. At one of these tables a young man was sitting, with . . . some muffins before him.

"What a dandy room," exclaimed the sisters, squeezing Nell's hands in rapture. "Come close to the fire, Nell, and dry yourself. . . ."

"So, the story goes on to tell how they had their meal, in company with Dick Swiveller, who, of course, was the young man who was eating the muffins. Ruth and Rose managed to bring quite an afternoon of frivolity into Little Nell's drab experience, actually ending up by teaching her to dance the one-step."

"Mother Maps"

Attention has been called by the Government to the availability of topographical maps produced by the Geological Survey, and their value to construction contractors, engineers, official boards, and county or state authorities, says Popular Mechanics. Mention is made that in some counties, where extensive road improvement has been planned, maps showing the locations of material supplies and railway connections have been prepared to accompany specifications and calls for bids. The Department of the Interior points out that when things of this kind are to be undertaken, it should first be learned whether or not the Geological Survey has prepared topographical maps of the regions concerned. These are known as "mother maps," or engineering base maps, and contain far more vital information than any chart that could be specially prepared for the purpose except at prohibitive cost. Pertinent data could be plotted on the topographical maps, and the contractor enabled to locate his sources of materials, ascertain the best routes and means of transportation, and thereby have increased confidence in the accuracy of his estimates.

The Pigeons

Ten snowy white pigeons are standing in line.
On the roof of the barn in the warm sunshine.

Ten snowy white pigeons fly down to the ground,
To eat of the grain that is thrown all around.

Ten snowy white pigeons soon flutter aloof,
And sit in a line on the ridge of the roof.

The pigeons are saying politely,
"Thank you!"
If you listen, you hear their gentle
"Coo-roo!"

—Maud Burnham.

How a Dutch Boy Supped With the Queen

It is a long time ago since Jan was a little boy in Holland. He will always remember that pretty, peaceful country, the windmills flapping their great wings by the canals, the green stretches of meadowland, where the drowsy cattle stand knee deep in luscious grass. His pleasant recollections are perhaps those of winter, of real, old-fashioned winter, when every waterway became a highway, and the tradesmen arrived on skates to deliver their wares.

Jan skated pretty well himself for a boy of his age. He owned a beautiful pair of skates that were the pride of his heart. They were of wood, of course, and fastened to his feet with leather straps. The steel blades were keen, and bit the ice like a knife; in front they curved up into a scroll, finished off with a silver acorn.

One day, Jan got permission from his Mother to go skating in the "Wood" of The Hague, where he lived. Jan loved the "Wood." Though a municipal park, it was so vast and so thickly grown with century-old oaks that it never lost its air of a wild, dark forest. Jan soon found the broad canal that runs through the "Wood." It was a wonderful winter day; the sun shone bright, the ice was as smooth as a billiard table. Jan had the canal all to himself, except for a lone vender who, at a little distance away, sat on the wooden platform he had built on the ice, huddled close to a red-hot coal stove on which he kept kettles of milk and green pea soup. These taste pretty good, when one is skating in the cold winter air.

So, all alone, Jan skated up and down for a while. The silence of the woods made him thoughtful, but his dreams were soon interrupted by a small party of skaters, coming into sight. A little girl, about Jan's age, with straight, blond hair down her back, skated ahead; following her came two grown-up ladies and a gentleman in the uniform of a colonel of Lanciers.

"Well," thought Jan, as he watched the little girl, "if I couldn't skate any better than that, I'd stay home." She seemed, indeed, to have considerable difficulty in remaining on her feet; and, just as she passed Jan, she lost her balance completely, flung her hands out frantically, clutched at Jan, and together they fell on the ice.

Jan thought immediately how funny they must appear, sitting there looking at each other, and he burst out laughing. But the little girl did not seem pleased at all. "How could you!" she exclaimed angrily.

"What's the matter with you?" retorted Jan. "Well, if that's not just like a girl. You bumped into me; why don't you keep to the right?"

In the meantime the two ladies and the colonel had hurried to the spot and raised up the little girl, who was soon in good humor again. "I'm all right," she said to the older people. "Please go away. I want to play with this little boy. Now," to Jan, "let's play tag. You'll be 'it,' and remember, I don't want to be caught until I say so."

But Jan was not going to be tyrannized over in that way. "Certainly not," he exclaimed, indignantly, "if that's the way you feel about it, I don't want to play with you. If I catch you, I catch you. If you can't, for you don't skate good enough." Jan did not always use grammar correctly.

The little girl looked at him out of a pair of round, astonished blue eyes. Then she stamped her foot, skated and all. "How dare you talk that way to me," she stormed; "you've got to play with me if I say so. I'm Wilhelmina." Jan shrugged his shoulders. "What's that got to do with it?" he said. "My sister is Wilhelmina, too, but that doesn't make me want to play with her any more, when she acts like a naughty, spoiled child. What's your last name Wilhelmina? My name's Jan van Tuyll." Jan felt very grown up, introducing himself.

"I have no last name," she answered, scornfully. "I'm just Wilhelmina." She threw back her head, "Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland. And you're my subject."

Jan burst out laughing. Then he

looked at her. She stood on her skates, in the same attitude in which she had spoken last, a small bundle of pride and anger. Jan burst out laughing again. When, at last, he had quieted down, he said abruptly: "Go on."

The little girl looked for a moment as if she were beside herself with rage. Then, suddenly, she, too, calmed down. "Have you any money?" she asked. Jan blushed; he knew he hadn't any, but, to hide his embarrassment, he went through the pretense of searching his pockets. "No," he stammered at last. "I haven't got any. Did you want some soup or hot milk?"

Without answering, the little girl scrambled off to the two ladies and the colonel, who stood watching the children from a distance and, after conferring with them for a few moments, returned to Jan.

"Look," she commanded, thrusting a piece of silver money into his hand; "look at the money and look at me. And don't say 'go on' again, when I tell you I'm the Queen." Jan looked at the coin in his hand. On it was the profile of a little girl, with bangs and straight hair down her back. Then he looked at the small, imperious dame, who had removed her hat, and turned her side view to him, her haughty little nose in the air.

There could be no mistake: this was the Queen. Utterly bewildered, Jan pulled off his cap, as he was accustomed to do, when, from the distance, he saw the little sovereign ride through the streets in her carriage. The little lady gravely dropped him a deep curtsy in return.

Then, satisfied at having subdued her refractory subject, she forgot her queenly airs and, grabbing him by the hand, began to skate back to her attendants. "Come," she said, "I've enough of skating for today. It's no use trying to play tag with you; I know I don't skate good enough for

you." Even the Queen forgot how to talk the Queen's Dutch sometimes. "You must come home with me, and I will show you my new doll's house, and we shall have supper in the nursery."

Jan was too confused, still, to have any suggestions to offer. "All right, Wilhel . . . er, hm, Your Majesty, I mean," he muttered.

"Never mind," snapped the Queen; "call me Madame, it's shorter. I wish you could call me Wilhelmina. Nobody ever does, except Mother, and once in a great while my governess; but she says it's not good form, when I ask her to do it again. This little boy is coming home with me," she announced when, together, they had reached the party of older people. "He is coming to see my toys and we are going to have supper together."

"Well, my boy," said the colonel, smiling kindly, "Her Majesty is very good to us, isn't she? She has invited me, too."

In later years, when he had seen the Queen sweep into the Chamber of Parliament in her robes of ceremony, and open the session with great dignity of manner, and heard her utter a long, serious speech, he has often smiled to think of the little girl who climbed on the nice colonel's knee at that nursery party and teased him for stories and more stories. And he has smiled still deeper when he thought how that party ended by him and the Queen sliding down the banisters, though, to obtain permission for that, the Queen had to cajole a frowning governess for at least five minutes. He well remembered the ride home, and how the people in the streets looked as the court carriage rattled by, wondering what great statesman it might be conveying to his business; and how surprised his mother was, and how she enjoyed the story of Jan's adventure as much as if it had been her own.

Long Live King Corn

"What is going on at the palace today?" I asked a big yellow pumpkin, who was standing near me. "There's such a hub-bub and stir and so many going in at the palace gates. What is all the excitement about?"

"It's the anniversary of the King's coronation," said the pumpkin. "Each year, he likes to prove his title to the throne in a great ceremony."

"Do you suppose His Majesty would allow me to be present?" I asked eagerly.

"I think he would be highly flattered," the pumpkin replied. "He bids all the countryside come to his reception and then he calls for witnesses to prove his right to the crown. But you shall see for yourself. Come with me. I'll take you as my guest," said the obliging pumpkin.

In a few minutes, he had led me through the castle gate into a large court yard, where seats had been placed for the King's guests. Under a great arching canopy of trees was a high mound, sloping down to a smooth field. Suddenly the court was filled with cries of "The King, the King!" The trumpet vines announced his entrance and then, over the green field and up the mound, King Corn slowly advanced. His flowing green robes rustled like the richest of silks; a long tassel of golden thread fell in splendor from his hat, and a waistcoat of shining white satin gleamed under the folds of his regal mantle. He came unattended, somewhat to my astonishment; and, when he reached the top of the mound, stood facing the vast audience below him, his kingly garments waving in the wind. Throughout the ceremony, he remained standing, which added much to the dignity and majesty of his appearance.

Presently he began to speak. "My friends," he said, "it has long been my custom to prove my title to the high position which you have bestowed upon me. Each year, I call in review the members of my royal household, that you may see we hold our place in your esteem by reason of the service we render you."

There first appeared three splendid

ears of corn. The first one said: "I am sweet corn. I am eaten at the table, while still green, or canned for use during the winter. I am served in many appetizing ways, as you can see." Here I was somewhat startled to behold a large corn fritter roll upon the green, with a corn pudding, a corn soufflé and many more tempting corn dishes. I must confess I became quite hungry upon seeing them.

The second ear then spoke: "I am popcorn. I am taken off the ear, when dry, and popped over a hot fire until I look thus." Here a great dish of snowy popcorn appeared, followed by balls of crackerjack, which rolled merrily about the ear of popcorn, as he announced that they were made of popcorn and corn sirup.

Then the third ear stepped forward, saying: "I am field corn. I am used for the food of cows, pigs, chickens, sheep and other animals. Sometimes they put me with the cobs, leaves, stalks and all, into a great tank and make me into a sort of corn mush, which all the animals like very much."

Next there stepped upon the green what looked like an enormous single kernel of corn, and so it proved to be. "I am a corn kernel. From me numberless things are made, of which you shall see some. Corn meal, the next witness, is made of corn kernels ground up." Here a bowl of golden flour appeared, saying: "I am corn meal." It was followed by a whole line of curious things. One said: "I'm corn bread." Another, "I'm corn mush." "I'm corn pone." "A corn meal dodger," said a fourth, and so on, until I quite lost track.

"Now," continued the corn kernel, "you shall see corn starch, likewise made from me." A white powder appeared, followed by a most delicious looking pudding, which announced, "I am corn-starch pudding."

"When the sugar is taken out of me," went on the corn kernel, "I become corn sirup, who next appears." Here a thick brown sirup came upon the green and, with him, pancakes, swimming in sirup, divinity fudge and candy upon candy, until my mouth actually began to water from sheer longing.

"If the sirup is dried, it becomes corn sugar, a most useful article in these days," said the corn kernel again. A yellowish coarse sugar then stepped forward, saying that the bakers used him for so many things that he really couldn't bring them all, but he showed a luscious little cake, covered with rich maple frosting.

"Lastly," said the corn kernel, "they press oil out of me and use me for all sorts of purposes." A thick yellow oil then came up, followed by fried crullers, fried potatoes, and delectable salads, all prepared in corn oil. There was even a little lamp, which said that it was filled with corn oil and used for light.

When the corn kernel withdrew, a cob from which the kernels had all been taken came forward followed by an open grate, filled with a blazing corn-cob fire.

Next we saw advance the husks, or leaves, which surround the ears of corn. With them came a mattress filled with corn husks, and samples of paper and cloth which had also been made from the husks. A tall stalk stepped out after that, remarking that he was made into explosives and was also used in the building of warships, because of the porous, spongy nature of his center.

A splendid exhibit of cloth and paper, made of the stalks, stems, leaves and fiber, concluded the review, and then the whole royal family grouped themselves around the King and all bowed to the enthusiastic audience which, as one man, shouted, "Long live—long live King Corn!"

How to Focus Images in Mirrors

Suppose you place your camera 10 feet from a mirror, in order to photograph the image it reflects, of an object that is 15 feet from the mirror; at which distance mark on the focusing scale should the focusing indicator be placed?

The usual answer and the reason for this answer are, according to Kodakery, that, since the image is seen in the mirror and the lens is 10 feet from this image, the focus should be set at the 10-foot mark on the scale.

This answer is wrong and the reasoning is faulty, because a factor of primary importance has been overlooked. This factor is the distance from the eye to the point on which the eye is focused, when looking at the image in the mirror. This point lies farther than the mirror from the eye.

To convince yourself of the correctness of this statement, close one eye, then hold a small mirror extremely close to the other eye—so close that the edge of the mirror will touch the side of the nose. Try to focus the eye, so you can obtain sharp images of the eyelids and eyelashes that are reflected by the mirror. You cannot do it. Now, without moving the mirror, glance at that part of it that reflects the images of objects that are, say, from 14 inches to an infinite distance from the mirror. The eye can focus them sharply.

This shows that, in examining images seen in a reflector, the focus is adjusted, not for the distance from the eye to the reflector, but for the distance from the eye to the reflector plus the distance from the reflector to the object.

As we have now considered all the important factors that enter into the problem, the correct answer to the

question in the opening paragraph of this article obviously is—the focus of the lens should be set for 25 feet, which is the distance from the lens to the mirror plus the distance from the mirror to the object whose image it reflects.

The rule, thus indicated, applies in all cases, no matter what the distance between the lens and the reflector or the reflector and the object may be.

Word Babies

They come and they go,
They never will stop;
There's one with a dollie,
One spinning a top.

Oh, there's one in a pinafore
And one in a bib;
I see three in the cradle,
I catch four in the crib.

And some come so early,
Still others at noon;
More come at bedtime,
By light of the moon.

When fireflies fit
And the twilight is due,
I send you my babies;
They belong to us two.

Caring for One's Bicycle

I have found that many boys who own bicycles are forced by lack of sufficient room to keep their wheels in the halls of their homes. Oil and grease stain the carpets, according to a contributor to The American Boy. A good way to avoid this is to make a box one foot long by three inches wide and two inches high. Put about a half inch of clean sand in it. When the wheel of a bicycle is spun rapidly in it, all grease and oil will be removed.

NEGROES ALIGNED IN WAR ACTIVITY

Twelve Millions of Them, Says
Dr. Moton of Tuskegee, Will
Rally to the Defense of the
Country and for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Twelve million Negroes fighting earnestly and intelligently for democracy, some in the corn and cotton fields, some in the training camps and cantonments, some in the kitchen and school room, some in the American army at the front, is the message of cooperation and patriotism that the twenty-seventh Tuskegee conference which has just closed, sends to the American nation.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington, addressing several hundred representative Negro farmers from Alabama and states ranging from Louisiana to Kentucky, as well as prominent southern white men and women who are active in state and federal government work, in education, and in social service work, outlined clearly the colored people's relation to the nation in the present war crisis. He said:

"Twelve million colored people will rally to the defense of their country in this crisis. They will do their full share in helping to win this world war for democracy. In producing food on the farm, in conserving food in the home, and in fighting in the trenches of Europe, the Negro will give to the uttermost. Unselfishness, the spirit of Booker T. Washington, is the spirit of this Tuskegee conference and all of Tuskegee's educational work."

Never before in the history of Alabama and the South have the farmers, black as well as white, been so prosperous. This fact was referred to again and again. With an abundance of surplus corn and the other food-stuffs now on hand for use at home or abroad, as a prize for their wisdom in heeding the doctrine of diversification in farming, the southern tillers of the soil are facing the danger of reverting to the open-crop system of cotton farming. Dr. Moton and the Tuskegee speakers pointed out the necessity of raising food first and then cotton as a cash crop.

Dr. Moton urged the colored farmers to exercise greater economy, buy more land, cultivate their land more intelligently, diversify their crops, improve their soils, raise better live stock, and measure up to a higher standard in everyday farming activities.

"With such a clear interpretation of the fundamentals of Christian democracy and with such strong expressions of faith in its ultimate triumph, as President Wilson is giving to the world, we believe," said Dr. Moton, "that the world war is going to be successfully waged by America and her allies. We can approach the future with renewed hope that right and justice will inevitably prevail. This triumph of democracy cannot but mean for the Negro an equal share, with other citizens, in the blessings and privileges that it offers. The Negro, however, will only share in proportion to the measure of his merit. He must be prepared to use, in its most useful sense, the privilege which democracy will offer. This will mean more conscience, more regularity, more system, more reliability, more intelligence in the work which Negroes have to perform. It will mean better homes with more attractive surroundings, greater inducement for boys to remain on the farms, better churches, better teachers, and more earnest religious leadership."

"It means that if the Negro hopes to share, as undoubtedly he must, in the blessings of democracy, he must measure up in these simple, everyday activities. The Negro must exhibit the very highest citizenship, including intelligent, self-respecting, clean, moral manhood and womanhood."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AND REFORM BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mrs. Humphry Ward has written a long letter to the Press with a postscript stating that it has received Lord Halsbury's endorsement and approval, in which she attempts to rouse public opinion to what she believes are the dangers of the Representation of the People Bill in its woman suffrage clauses.

She begins by expressing approval of the greater part of the bill, quoting Mr. Bonar Law's statement that its successful passage through the House of Commons showed the extent to which party feeling had been silenced by the great struggle in which they had been engaged. Mrs. Ward welcomes the large addition to the male electorate and the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors, and also the extension of the municipal vote to 5,000,000 women.

The woman suffrage clauses conferring the parliamentary vote on 6,000,000 women are, however, she maintains, a totally different matter. She holds that these clauses are "due to extreme political—not primarily suffragist—pressure on the Government throughout the period covered by the short registration bill of last year, the Speaker's Conference, and the House of Commons debates." "It is understood," she continues, "that the pressure really amounted to intimidation, and that it decided the attitude of the Government, an attitude against which it was practically impossible to fight. It is evident that there has been no real freedom of speaking, barely of voting, in the House of Commons."

The letter then quotes Mr. Arthur

Henderson's words that the "new Reform Bill spells revolution," and that the "reorganized Labor Party will become the instrument by which its revolutionary principles will be carried through." The 6,000,000 women voters are an enormously important item in this calculation, Mrs. Ward adds. The aims of this extreme party had, she states, been recently defined by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in the Herald. They were not merely "the transfer of all land and capital to representatives of the community," but the exact equal sharing of all that is produced. She then quotes Mr. Henderson as saying that their revolution would be as thorough in its effects, though not as clumsy in its methods as that which the Russian people were trying with trembling and uncertain hands to control. Mrs. Ward summarizes the present unhappy effects of the revolution and adds, "The same effects," then, are to be produced here, and the women's vote is to be an essential part of the instrument for producing them. But at any rate he points us to 'revolution,' and to Russia as illustrating what he means. And it is quite clear that he and the extreme party for which he speaks are counting especially on the women's vote in the industrial districts to give them 'supremacy' in the next House of Commons, and the power of dealing with those conservative forces and institutions which so far stand in their way."

Mrs. Ward then makes an appeal for the defense of the Conservative Party in the face of this danger, and of what she describes as "a serious breach of the party trust." "This bill," she writes, "through the woman suffrage clauses—dangerously disturbs the balance of political power in this country. The women's vote—under the plea of reward to women—is to be largely used as a kind of inferior political material, by an extreme party, for revolutionary ends, and the Conservatives seem to be helping them to do it." The letter concludes with an appeal to the Conservative associations throughout the country—"and no less urgently those Liberals who care for the stability and ordered progress of England—to ponder the situation, and to be ready to support the House of Lords, if, as the revising Chamber, while passing the rest of the bill, it insists on referring the woman suffrage clauses to the free judgment of the people, above all to that of women themselves."

LORD LONDONDERRY SPEAKS AT DERRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Lord Londonderry, a member of the Irish Convention, in a speech in Derry Guildhall at the opening of a fancy fair in aid of war charities, said there was one thing he should like to say in connection with the convention, and that was that they had not assembled together a hundred Irishmen drawn from all parts of the country. That was a new departure, which should fill everyone with hope. It was necessary to find a solution for the Irish question because it was their duty to do what they could to relieve the Government at the moment of one of the many problems which in their intricacy and importance must be a hindrance to the successful prosecution of the war. Referring to the aspect of the war at the present moment, Lord Londonderry spoke of German intrigue in Russia, Italy and France, and added that they saw all these forces, militating against the successful prosecution of the war, at work in the United Kingdom. They saw destructive criticism in the House of Commons. He did not deprecate constructive criticism, as he thought it was essential and necessary, but most of the criticism was destructive. They saw unrest in the ranks of labor, they heard dissentient voices, and they heard the elements of pacifism. What did it all mean? It meant that there was an influence of war-weariness in their midst. That was an element which they had to combat as successfully and as strongly as they were endeavoring to combat the enemy.

It was because he felt they should all turn their attention to removing any difficulty, whether it was great or small, in the way of those who were endeavoring to maintain the equilibrium of the Empire at the present moment, that he sincerely hoped that through their deliberations in Dublin they would be able to produce a settlement. "There is no reason whatsoever," Lord Londonderry said, "why all legitimate aspirations should not be satisfied, and I believe at the same time it is possible to bring about direct association of Irishmen with and the control by Irishmen of Irish affairs, and I believe that this is not inconsistent with the maintenance of the existing equality of British citizenship as well as enjoyed with England, Scotland and Wales. At this moment it causes me the greatest apprehension that there is in process of making an indelible stain on the name of Ireland—the indelible stain that it could ever be said that Ireland has not taken her full share in the war which we are waging. What I desire to say to the British Government at this moment is that they must use their power to bring Ireland into the war. It is a duty which the British Government owes to Ireland. I should like to see those 200,000 men of military age who are idling in Ireland, a prey to the agitator, or victims of German intrigue, brought under those standards which are being upheld against the forces of barbarism as exemplified by the German Empire."

PARCEL POST TO BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may again be sent to Brazil by parcel post. The rates of postage have been reduced and are now as follows:

Parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. 7 lbs. 11 lbs.
2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d.

MUSIC

French Musicians in Concert

Mme. Gabrielle Gille, soprano, M. Joseph Bonnet, organist, Société des Instruments Anciens; Maurice Hewitt (quintet), Henri Casadeus (viola d'amour), Louis Hasselmans (viola de gambe), Maurice Devillers (basse de viole), Mme. M. L. Henri Casadeus (harpe luth), in concert for benefit of Edith Wharton's War Charities, Symphony Hall, evening of Jan. 23, 1918. The program:

Concerto pour les violas (Ph. Em. Bach), recit de tierce en taille (N. de Grigny), prelude (Clerambault), fantasie and fugue in G minor (J. S. Bach), Joseph Bonnet; suite en quatre parties (Lorenzini), violon d'amour, Henri Casadeus; "Chanson triste" (Duparc), "Mandoline" (Fauré), "Souvenances" (Rachmaninoff), "The Bird" (Dwight Fiske), "Noel des enfants qui n'ont plus de maison" (Debussy), Mme. Gabrielle Gille, Mr. Nicolai Schner at the piano; concerto in D (G. F. Handel), Joseph Bonnet and Société des Instruments Anciens. Mme. Gabrielle Gille sang the "Marsellaise" by special request at the conclusion of the program.

Most enjoyable musical entertainment of unusual and highly profitable sort was set forth at this benefit concert. La Société des Instruments Anciens, pleasantly remembered from former concerts here, succeeded, in spite of the size of the auditorium, in enveloping the compositions with the necessary atmosphere and in creating the illusion of intimacy necessary to their full enjoyment. Mme. Gille, heard in Boston for the first time here, had been eagerly awaited and proved no disappointment. Her tone is pure and fresh, though lacking in volume, and her control of it excellent. The long and exacting swinging cadences in the Rachmaninoff song, "Souvenances" were done with a power which evoked admiration.

As to Mr. Bonnet, whose of the audience had heard him when he played in recital at the New Old South Church last April, and all such who could be doubtless were at this concert. To many of the audience, however, his playing came as a revelation of what may be accomplished on the organ. Maj. Henry L. Higginson, called to the platform to make a plea for the fund which was the beneficiary of the concert, put the case for Mr. Bonnet when he said: "You have heard organ playing; I never have." The major's grammar may have limped, but his heart was right.

On the occasion of his former recital, Mr. Bonnet left the impression of a superb technician not making the most of the color resources of his instrument. Last night he corrected any such notion that may have been obtained, and his surpassing skill in registration caused the involuntary wish that he had at hand an instrument more worthy of his art. His playing of the "Great" G minor fugue of Bach is something to be long remembered. His hearers awoke suddenly to a realization of the charm and majesty of organ music, and insistently demanded more. Mr. Bonnet played a show piece that afforded opportunity for a display of his superb pedaling and for a second recall, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Chicago Opera in New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Presenting Fevrier's "Monna Vanna," the Chicago Opera Company, Cleofonte Campanini, director, opened its New York season of four weeks at the Lexington Theater on Wednesday evening. The three principal roles were sung by Miss Mary Garden, soprano; Lucien Muratore, tenor, and George Baklanoff, baritone. The minor parts were taken by Messrs. Huberdeau, Dua, Deferre and Nicolay. The conductor was Marcel Charlier.

People went to the Lexington Theater to hear an opera company belonging to the Middle West part of the United States. But what they really heard was a company belonging in the East. They sought information about the artistic ways of a community on the Great Lakes. Unexpectedly, they got a revelation of the art of their own Atlantic community. For, to all intents but those of the billboard, the opening, instead of being the emergence of a Chicago institution in New York, was a recrudescence in New York of an institution that once had its abode here. The performance of "Monna Vanna" had less interest as illustrating what Mr. Campanini is doing to advance the cause of music in

America, than it had as indicating what Oscar Hammerstein, 10 years and more ago, did at the Manhattan Opera House toward setting up a standard of French opera interpretation.

Naturally, the audience was enthusiastic. "We were right, after all," those could say who knew the company before the time of its break-up in New York, and its transplantation to Chicago. "We had great acting, combined with brilliant singing, in the good Manhattan days. And see, it has all returned to us. It is long since we have heard such a second act as Miss Garden and Mr. Muratore gave us tonight. And we never had a French tenor like this one, even when prosperity in Thirty-fourth Street was at its highest, and when the impresario's hat tilted its jauntiest."

No doubt, as the repertory of the company unfolds, performances will be given which will show Mr. Campanini's less reminiscent of his years at the old Manhattan Opera House, when he was merely a conductor, and more characteristic of his recent years at the Chicago Auditorium, when he has been the general director. According to the first plans, the New York visit, certain important presentations were to be given under his actual conductors; but the schedules as now announced name Mr. Charlier in his place.

In the "Monna Vanna" performance the chief honors were for Miss Garden, in the name part; and for Mr. Muratore, in the part of Prinziville. The soprano came out in all her familiar power whenever she stood before a partner who was equal to the demands of the drama. In the first act, appearing in the palace and holding dialogue with Mr. Baklanoff, as Guido, on the progress of the siege of the Florentines, she was but a statue in one corner of the room and he a suit of armor in another; she was stone before steel. But in the tent scene with Mr. Muratore, she was the character of Vanna in the strongest outline. The tenor aroused the house to exclamations of approval right in the midst of his lines. He won no small part of his applause, however, for the doubtful exploit of stepping out of the picture and singing high notes directly to the house.

The conducting of the music by Mr. Charlier was wholly meritorious. Nobody's handling of Fevrier's rather pedestrian score ever went much farther than that. The scenery for the piece had a detail of interest to travelers, picturing the city of Pisa with the Leaning Tower and the landmarks according to Italian methods of stage realism. Generally speaking, it was after Urban, but not by Urban. It was a gropingly weak imitation in form and a parody in color. It was as near the original idea as pictures sometimes seen in museums are, when designated as of the school of Botticelli.

PARCELS FOR TROOPS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the War Office announces that arrangements have now been completed for the conveyance under the usual conditions through the military forwarding officer, Southampton Docks, of parcels over the limits of the parcel post to the British troops serving on the Italian front. Such parcels, which must weigh not less than 11 pounds and not more than 56 pounds, should be clearly marked "Italian Front," and should be sent by rail to Southampton. Special labels are not required. The Italian customs authorities have agreed to the remission of custom charges in respect of these parcels, provided that their contents are for the personal use of the addressees only. Parcels should be addressed, giving the usual details of number, rank, name and unit. Italian Expeditionary Force, care of Military Forwarding Officer, Southampton Docks.

CASH AND CARRY PRICE CUT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an effort to induce the consumers of foodstuffs to pay cash and carry home their purchases, the St. Louis committee of the United States Food Administration has reduced the "cash and carry" prices for all grocers throughout the city, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the purchasers prefer to have credit and have the goods delivered they will have to pay 10 per cent more than the "cash and carry" price. Six per cent of this increase is for the estimated cost of delivery and 4 per cent is for the extension of credit.

"WAR CHEST" DRIVE IN AUBURN, N. Y.

Campaign Was Inaugurated on
January 14 for the Red Cross,
Y. M. C. A. and the Knights
of Columbus Collectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, N. Y.—During the week of Jan. 14 to 21, a "war chest" drive was in operation in this city, having been inaugurated as a plan to obtain from every money-earner a pledge to contribute a collective monthly donation—of \$1 (the minimum) or more—toward the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus, in order to obviate any other periodical drives for the organizations separately.

It is considered by many noteworthy that in the newspaper articles published prior to and during the drive and referring to the "War Chest" plan, practically nothing is said about the last named organization being a secret and religious oath-bound society. The idea of patriotic necessity is, however, emphasized so strongly that it is said to be extremely probable that many patriotic Americans, through pressure exerted during the progress of the drive, found themselves perforce contributing to the Roman Catholic Church, thus enabling that purely sectarian society to obtain funds outside of the Roman Catholic Church without solicitation. Moreover, nothing is said regarding the division of the funds thus raised among the three organizations.

The fact that at the first big meeting for workers, preparatory to the drive, Thomas F. Dignum was the host to the campaign committee and other helpers is also regarded as significant in so far as Mr. Dignum is a prominent member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where his wife is the soprano soloist, his wife's brother is the tenor soloist and his wife's sister is organist. He is also an active and influential member of the Knights of Columbus.

That it was the intention of those in charge of the drive to exert considerable pressure upon the citizens of Auburn in order to make the campaign a success is intimated by the following excerpt from a news report published in the Auburn Daily Advertiser for Jan. 11, preparatory to the opening of the campaign:

"It was rumored yesterday that some business places had offered objections to placing the cards up or, in fact, putting up any advertising matter for the campaign. In several cases the objection, it is said, came from places where rumor has stated there existed a decidedly pro-German attitude in the past."

"The committee, for the present is not inclined to comment upon this feature of their work, but there is a growing sentiment among the 700 workers that if any such opposition is

encountered it should be investigated by responsible members of the committee and if there proves to be any real obstruction to the cause in this way the identities of the objectors be made known."

In the same paper for January 8 appeared the following:

"War chest activity grows in Auburn with each succeeding hour, and if any citizen is not a participant in one way or another before the campaign is over he will be a candidate for public pillory."

Among the slogans proposed for the campaign was this one: "A man without a service badge is a man without a country."

CHICAGO MOVES TO GET RID OF CRIMINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago's City Council, courts, police and public prosecutors have united to rid the city of criminals, and at Wednesday's aldermanic session all known crooks and habitual criminals were ordered to be taken or driven from the city. The police began carrying out the orders Thursday and the courts and prosecutors have promised to give those arrested no chance to pay fines. There simply will be the alternative of jail or the first train from the city. All police captains will meet Wednesday to consider ways and means. Habitual lawbreakers will be tried under the state urgency act, which provides a minimum sentence of six months, with no alternative of a fine.

LIBERTY MOTOR CLASS ORGANIZED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The first detachment of men from the aviation section, United States signal corps, who are to take the special course in Liberty airplane motor ignition at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, are being organized into classes following their arrival from Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, O., says the Minneapolis Journal.

The course was prepared by M. Reed Bass, Dunwoody day school principal, who made a study tour of airplane factories under auspices of the federal board for vocational education. The course arranged by Mr. Bass also will be given in other training schools.

NEW MAILING ORDER ENFORCED

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—If an order recently put into effect by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is followed out by other steamer lines, no more mail, whether in government-stamped envelopes or not, will be accepted at the gangways of steamers departing from Honolulu. The steamship company, in establishing this new rule, points out that if mail is accepted, the company lays itself liable to a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment for the person held as guilty.

RAISING OF SHEEP AS PUBLIC SERVICE

Farmers in East and South Are
Urged to Raise Small Flocks
—Wool Clip in United States
Said to Be Diminishing

"Farmers in the East and South especially should be encouraged to raise more sheep as a public service to the United States, for no other reason," says C. J. Nichols of Easton, vice-president of the More-Sheep, More-Wool Association of the United States.

"The wool clip in the United States is fast diminishing in size," Mr. Nichols continued. "This is due considerably to the manner in which the great western grazing lands are being opened up to irrigation and homesteads, resulting in driving many sheep off the plains."

"To offset the decline of the industry, and its accompanying economic conditions, every farmer who is not now raising sheep ought to investigate the advantage to his business of supplementing his farm with a few sheep. One point that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the farmers is that the financial return from sheep comes to hand each year at just the time they need ready cash for purchasing seed for the next season."

"It is not the purpose of those who are encouraging the development of sheep raising in the United States to attempt to build up the industry upon a vast scale. It will be the aggregate of hundreds of small flocks that will maintain the standard of the industry in the United States. When we consider that the British Isles contain no greater area than the single State of New Mexico, or less than half the State of Texas, and raise as much clean wool as the entire United States, it is a fair illustration of the result of small flocks of sheep, as in the British Isles there are no very large flocks but almost every farmer keeps a few sheep."

The claim is not made that sheep are profitable for all farmers, though it is held that the majority of them would benefit by a small flock. The backers of the more-sheep movement, however, contend the soil and grass in New England to be well adapted to the industry. More than that, they declare the condition of the land to be in many instances improved by sheep, by the "Golden Hoof," through keeping down weeds and shrubs.

One of many steps being taken to encourage the sheep industry in New England is a survey of sheep farming in New Hampshire, conducted by the extension service of the state college. Data concerning the practical operation, expenditure, etc., of sheep farms is being compiled to give the farmers accurate knowledge of the business.

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Purchases on and after January 25th will appear on bills rendered March 1st

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4.75

An assortment of 300 new Georgette Crepe Hats combined with Milan, Hemp, Lisere or Rough Braids; semi-tailored or trimmed suitable for immediate wear; small, medium, poke or large shapes. Black, Brown, Taupe, Sand, Copenhagen or Navy Blue.

200 Distinctive Hats

5.50

Fashionable new models in smart becoming styles; developed in excellent quality Straws and combinations.

Bangkok Hats

6.95

Six new tailored models; popular colorings represented, including Natural, Purple, Navy Blue and Black.

Banded Hats

2.45 to 8.50

In the Sport Hat section will be found a complete assortment of Banded Hats; made of a variety of Straws; tailored with heavy grosgrain ribbon. Black, Purple, Natural, Brown, Navy Blue and Sand.

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4,000 Boxes of Geo. B. Hurd & Company's
FINE STATIONERY

At Less Than Prevailing Wholesale Prices in Many Instances

This special purchase comprises "Hurd's" Lawnette, Lawn, Lenox, Suede, Staff Linear, Cambric, Damask, Chesterfield and Glencoe Flax Writing Paper, Cards and Envelopes to match. Some of the stationery in White only—other Stationery in White or Colors. One or two-quire boxes, also some containing 120 sheets and 100 envelopes.

Owing to the scarcity of all kinds of paper, and the anticipated advance in the near future, it is advisable to secure a generous supply for future needs.

2,400 Boxes.....	29¢	regularly 40¢ to 50¢
1,200 Boxes.....	39¢	regularly 55¢ to 65¢
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ARMOUR BUSINESS A HALF BILLION

BIG ACID CONTRACT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Agricultural Corporation has just closed a contract for 100,000 tons of sulphuric acid at \$18 a ton. The indications are that the price will advance because of the enormous demand for acid.

The valuation of stock exchange securities by Bankers Magazine of London shows a decline of £158,000,000 during 1917 in their list of 387 representative securities, compared with £149,000,000 in 1916. The total decrease is more than accounted for by the decline of £10,000,000 in the value of American securities, which is ascribed to United States' entry into the war and her flotation of more than £1,000,000,000 in loans. In other departments there have been some considerable increases, especially in the industrial section. Electric lighting and power stocks have risen by

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
 Boston Clearing House exchanges
 and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$37,667,469	\$32,773,909
Balances	6,200,673	4,881,961

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$92,980.

Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
LEATHER BUYERS
 New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of Apex
 Shoe Factories; Tour.
 Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Burrows of E. P.
 Reed & Co.; Essex.
 St. Paul—John A. Casey of C. Gotzian;
 not registered.

week and compares with an advance from 18.90 to 19.10 per cent in this week last year. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £403,780,000 compared with £400,630,000 last week and £360,120,000 in this week last year.

MISCELLANEOUS		
American Glue	130	...
American Mfg.	...	140
American Mfg. pfd.	84	87
Chapman Valve, pfd.	100	102
Cramer Corp.	112	115
Greenfield Tap & Dye	120	...
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	...	140
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield pfd.	93	96
Lynchmouth Cordage	185	190
McCulloch & Sons	...	194

ODD LOTS
Write Dept. 16.
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
53 NORTH 4TH ST.,
71 BRADDO STREET,
YONKERS, N.Y.
BRIDGE PL.,
NEWARK, N.J.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clarence A. Bingham, who is to become city manager of the city of Waltham, Mass., on April 1, with a salary of \$5000 per year, goes to that position from one of the same sort, and with like powers, which he has held in the town of Norwood, Mass., for several years. There he has made a record for efficiency and integrity. He went to Norwood from Elizabeth, N. J., where he had been superintendent of public works. Possibly some day he may be city manager of a community of the size of Worcester or Springfield. At any rate, he is showing how men rise in the new civic profession of community management which the twentieth century community democracies are helping to create. Mr. Bingham is a civil engineer by profession, and is a graduate of the college at New Brunswick, N. J., known as Rutgers, which, in its earlier days, was dominated by the Dutch of New Jersey and New York.

David Lubin, American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture, of which he was the founder, is out with a warning to his countrymen and the world as to the evident coming shortage of food for the world, and the necessity of mobilizing women's labor for farm work in the United States. There are few more dramatic and picturesque figures in the ranks of American Jewry than this resident of California, who now holds this important post in Rome, and has to his credit the creation of one of the few international agencies still functioning. Relatively early in his career he made a fortune as a tradesman in Sacramento. Then he withdrew from active business and set about reconstructing social conditions in accordance with ideas of justice and in harmony with established economic facts. Successfully he has grappled with and written about the inequities of the business world that obtain in the transfer of the food of the world from grower to consumer, and the toll that transportation agencies and middlemen take. He saw, perhaps earlier than any other man in the United States, the need of an international agency for collecting official and reliable information from all parts of the world as to the acreage, output and salability of the cereal crops of the world; and, when denied intelligent hearing and support at Washington, by officials usually considered far-seeing, he went to Europe, won support by the King of Italy, and now represents the country that turned him down. He then made a world study of the transportation monopolies of Europe and America, as they influence the cost of food to the producer. Later he studied Germany's rural bank system, and had much to do with shaping the rural credit system of the United States, now in operation.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Patrick Morris has recently resigned from the premiership of Newfoundland in order to avoid all danger of old party controversies being raised during the war at the general election which takes place this year. Sir Edward, who is a Newfoundlander by birth and education, though he also studied at the University of Ottawa, has spent his whole life in public service, and his career as a statesman has been a distinguished one. In 1885 he was called to the bar, and the same year was returned to the Legislature for St. John's. Four years later, he entered the Cabinet. In 1895 he was appointed as a delegate to go to Ottawa with Sir Robert Bond to discuss the terms for confederation with the Dominion of Canada. Later he carried out another important piece of work, while he was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Bond, when he went with the Premier as delegate to the Colonial Office to arrange the settlement of the French shore question, which had been for long a vexed subject in Newfoundland. For his services on that occasion Sir Edward received his knighthood. A year or two later, political differences developed between Sir Robert Bond and himself. A general election followed, and the Morris party, after a tie with the Government, was returned to power by a large majority. Since that time, over 10 years ago, Sir Edward has been in power until his resignation a short time ago. No statesman has done more for Newfoundland than Sir Edward Morris. During his term of office the colony has been completely transformed and has become both prosperous and progressive. Last year, Sir Edward went over to Great Britain to represent Newfoundland at the Imperial War Conference, and he has remained in the country ever since.

John F. Nugent of Boise City, Idaho, who has been appointed an interim occupant of the seat in the United States legislature by Governor Alexander, is a lawyer by profession and has held the important post of chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He began practice in Silver City, and later moved to Boise. One of his most important cases in which he won renown was that involving the killing of former Governor Steunenberg at Caldwell, in which he served as one of the counsel for the Western Federation of Miners.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has been elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. He comes in under the section of geology, and takes the place held by Sir Archibald Geikie. This is not his first recognition by foreign savants. He has degrees from St. Andrews in Scotland, the Royal Frederick University in Sweden, and Cambridge University in England; and he has been awarded the Bigsby medal by the London Geological Society. His fame rests on his discoveries of and reflections on geological and paleontological data, much of it gathered in the United States and especially in

the far West during the years that he has intervened since 1876, when he became associated with the New York Geological Survey. From 1894 to 1907 he was director of the United States Geological Survey. The Smithsonian Institution has had the benefit of his official guidance since 1907.

CIRCULAR LETTER ON ONE-MAN BUSINESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A circular letter has been sent on behalf of Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, to local and appeal tribunals in the country setting out the proposals that have been adopted by the Local Government Board and the Ministry of National Service with regard to the owners of one-man businesses. The letter states that the objects of the proposals are that measures shall be taken for preserving the businesses of men who are released for the army, and that, in so far as is reasonably possible, men who are physically well qualified shall be released for military service. The scheme will not solve all the difficulties of this complicated problem, the letter adds, but, if adopted thoroughly and with the good will of the traders themselves, it should go far toward removing the hardships to individuals which must otherwise ensue.

The following are the details of the proposals:
(a) Tribunals should arrange that, so far as possible, the cases of all men in the same trade, whether proprietors or employees, shall come before them, without delay, at the same time.
(b) Before the cases are decided, a thorough survey of the essential needs of the district, so far as that particular trade is concerned, should be made; the exemptions should be limited to the minimum of man-power for meeting these needs. In this connection the increasing importance of the distribution of essential foods should be borne in mind. It is proposed that the tribunal should ask some one competent person (who may or may not be a member of the tribunal) to be responsible for the survey and to act as organizer. If the tribunal are satisfied that the national service representative can do it, the work may be left to him. In any event, the work should be done in close connection with him, and should be carried out expeditiously in consultation with representatives of the trades concerned, of one-man businesses, and of local branches of government work, in order that overlapping may be avoided.

(c) Sole proprietors of businesses who are in grades 1 or 2 (or, if not yet graded, are in categories A, B, or C) should be made available for the army to the fullest reasonable extent. The immediate demands of the army for men in these grades or categories is so urgent that no relaxation of the existing standards can be made. The right of exemption is still to be retained in exceptional cases.
(d) As regards sole proprietors of businesses in Grade 2 (or, if not yet graded, in categories B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z), the Minister of National Service proposes to instruct the National Service Representative, not to oppose exemption in any such case, provided that it appears to the tribunal that it would result in the business being closed down shortly. The tribunal should require the man, as a condition of exemption, to engage in appropriate work, which should be specified by them, especially in helping to maintain the businesses of others in the same trade who have joined the colors.

(e) One of the principal endeavors of the tribunal and of the trade representatives taken into consultation should be the adoption and effective operation of measures for adequately maintaining the businesses of those men who have joined or who may have to join the colors. To this end the endeavor should be made to secure the cooperation of exempted men, employers, cooperative societies and proprietors of multiple shops.
(f) Mr. Hayes Fisher and the Minister of National Service are agreed that the issue of this circular letter may properly be regarded as a new fact which justifies a tribunal in granting a rehearing in a suitable case concerning a sole proprietor of a business in Grade 3 (or categories B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z).

The letter adds that it is important that local and appeal tribunals should work in the closest harmony in pressing forward cooperation; and appeal tribunals, therefore, should give the fullest consideration to any arrangements made by a local tribunal for cooperation in any cases affected by such arrangements which come before them.

By energetic efforts for cooperation and organization on the lines proposed, Mr. Hayes Fisher is confident, the circular concludes, that it will be found possible to do much toward overcoming the great difficulties of dealing with the case of one-man businesses in a way which is consistent with the pressing national claims of the moment. A number of tribunals have already been active in the matter. Mr. Hayes Fisher requests that tribunals generally will give the subject their immediate attention, with a view to pressing forward with vigor measures of the kind proposed; and thus, while making available men for the army, at the same time, with the loyal cooperation of fellow-traders in the district, help to preserve, so far as possible, the businesses of the men who join the forces.

HONOR FOR GENERAL ALLENBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has awarded the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George to Gen. Sir Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, K. C. B., colonel Fifth Lancashire, commanding in chief Egyptian expeditionary force, in recognition of distinguished services in the field.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Business of the United States
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—We do not wish to be misunderstood. The Government is making progress, but it is making it too slowly. That is to say, it might be accomplishing much more. Congress knows this, and this is why the investigations have been ordered. No one wishes to tear down. All wish to build up. How can it be done? One way to do it is to cast aside all partisanship and summon to Washington the men best fitted by their actual experience for the duties assigned to them. Never mind the political affiliations of a man. That is—or should be—nothing. This is the nation's war, not the war of a political party. There are too many lawyers, too many college professors trying to run things. They have seriously hampered the all-important ship construction. They have seriously delayed the manufacture of rifles, artillery and machine guns. More shake-ups in the Shipping Board amount to nothing. Put shipping organizations in the hands of experts. Put everything appertaining to munitions in the hands of a secretary of munitions. Put real organizers in charge wherever organization has fallen down, and give these organizers the order to cut the red tape and push ahead. Red tape and speed do not go together. Get rid of the red tape and speed up! We hope that Congress will take this view of the matter as the result of its investigations.

Prisoners and Farming
ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—John S. Kennedy, prison commissioner for the State, has a plan whereby he believes the men confined in prison might be made to add to the production of food now when it is so much needed. He said in his report to the recent conference of state prison superintendents held in Albany that the average prison population of the State is 15,000, of whom less than 2000 are women. Of the men, he says, a large proportion could be put to raising crops. Mr. Kennedy recognizes the constitutional prohibition of farming out these prisoners to help farmers, but he suggests that they can be employed by the State or any political subdivision to provide products of the soil for the use of state institutions, and that any surplus can be sold to aid in the general food production. If the counties do not now own enough land to employ their prisoners, it is suggested that more land be leased for the purpose. In spite of some obstacles that are obvious, there is enough merit in the plan to warrant careful consideration. For instance, the population could be made to add materially to the crops of the State next summer it would be worth while.

Possibilities of Government Control
DULUTH (Minn.) HERALD.—There are many little tricks of favoritism that can be played under private operation of railroads that cannot be worked any more now that the Government has commandeered the railroads of the country and is operating them for the public benefit. For instance, it was recently disclosed in New York that 80 cars of food had been kept loaded in the yard of one of the railroads for many days. They were owned by speculators who held this food out of the market and these cars out of use to await higher prices. Meanwhile, New York was deprived of this food and the country was deprived of cars at a time when it had double use for every car in the country; all for the exclusive benefit of a tribe that deserves less of this country than anybody outside the boundaries of Germany—the food speculators. Also, a carload of copper has been reconsigned 15 times, and is still not unloaded. The copper is kept from use and the use of the car is lost to the nation by tactics made possible to speculators only by railroad favoritism. Such things as these are not possible under government operation. The fact that they are possible under private operation and will not be possible under government operation is going to be one of the powerful factors tending to prevent the return of the railroads to private operation, ever again.

STORY OF AUSTRIAN COURTESY DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Stories describing the exemplary behavior of the Germans in Italian territory have been spread in Italy since the beginning of the invasion and in this connection the account of an incident concerning several deputies has been recently published in the press. According to this story, Signor Grosso-Campagna, a Piedmontese deputy of an agrarian type, and a member of the group of the "47," a "parliamentary union," recently traveled between Turin and Verona in the same carriage with Signor Marco Cassin, deputy for Borgo San Dalmazzo, and one of the communal councilors of Turin. In the course of conversation, he extolled the correct and humane behavior of the Austro-German invaders of Italy and, as an instance of this, declared that Signor Girardini, deputy for Udine, had received the greatest consideration at the hands of the invaders. Signor Girardini, he said, was unable to leave his home in Udine when the invaders arrived and the Austro-Germans sent an officer to know what they could do for him. Upon Signor Girardini's statement that he wished to go to Rome to attend the meetings of the Chamber, the Austro-German authorities gave him a safe conduct, which they told him could be used for his return when the session was over, and sent him in a motor car to a place in unoccupied territory.

The Gazzetta del Popolo hearing of this incident made inquiries of Signor Girardini as to its correctness, and received in reply a letter, portions of which have been cut out by the censor.

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Signor Girardini says, "There is not a word of truth in the deputy Grosso-Campagna's eulogy of Austrian humanity and courtesy in speaking of my exit from Udine. Certainly I... left my town at the last minute and in a way little suited to my condition. In my three days' journey in pouring rain and under the bombardment of enemy aeroplanes there was one moment in which especially I thought I was lost. However, it was neither the Austrian command nor Austrian officers nor their motor cars which saved me, but the kindness of an Italian officer who, at the last minute got a mule cart for me and saved me from the claws of the invaders, who did not show me the kindness imagined by the Piedmontese deputy. I never thought that I should be the means of providing an expression of sympathy toward the invaders."

DEMANDS PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Two resolutions have been recently passed by the National Temperance Council of Scotland. In the first, the council renews its appeal to the Government immediately to prohibit the liquor traffic for the remainder of the war and during the period of demobilization, and request the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on this ques-

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 22, 1918.
The Committee on Fisheries and Game will give a hearing to parties interested in Senate No. 110, petition of Arthur W. Colburn that provision be made for the construction and repair of highways on the Merrimack river: H. 30, to amend the trapping laws: H. 40, to empower the Governor and Council to suspend the laws relative to fish and game during closed seasons: H. 42, to authorize the Board of Commissioners on Fisheries and Game to acquire and hold property in the name of the Commonwealth: H. 43, repealing the law relating to inspection of fish; and H. 48, that the beam travel and the other plant may be used in fishing for Sounders in Pleasant Bay in the town of Orleans at room No. 362, State House, on Thursday, January 31, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. LEONARD F. HADY, Chairman. BENJ. G. COLLINS, Clerk of the Committee.

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tion at the earliest opportunity, so that the whole case may be presented to him in the light of the most recent experiences of the nation. In the second resolution the council decides to appeal to the Ministry of Food to take immediate steps to stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for the period of the war.

PARCELS AGAIN ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General announces that parcels can again be accepted for transmission by post to Switzerland, Spain, the Canary Islands, Portugal, Portuguese West Africa and the Cape Verde Islands.

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EDUCATIONAL

THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST CLASSICS

Miss Tuke in Address to London Center of Teachers Guild Sums Up Advantages Which Modern Languages Must Have

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Miss Tuke, principal of Bedford College, which is a constituent college of the University of London, recently spoke to the members of the London center of the Teachers Guild on the comparative value as educational instruments of the classical and modern languages. The following is an abbreviated account of this important presidential address:

"It appears to be fairly certain that we shall see in the near future a great development in the teaching of modern languages. We shall see their sphere largely increased—a much greater stress laid upon their importance. It is possible that we shall see the place hitherto held by the classics stormed, and perhaps wholly possessed, by the living languages. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire afresh whether such a change is likely to be for good or evil—whether we should welcome and further it, or rather use every effort to retard its approach.

"The first point is to make sure of the grounds on which the classics have been held so high in the estimation of the wise; and to ascertain the qualities which have made of them for generation after generation an educational weapon approved and accredited. The supremacy of the classical ideal is attested by the fact that the term 'scholar' ordinarily connotes one specially versed in the ancient languages.

"The claim of these languages to a particular virtue in the education of the young may be made from three points of view. In the first place, there is the educational virtue proper; in the second, the aesthetic value; and, in the third, what I may call the social value.

"The value of the study of the ancient languages from the educational standpoint has three aspects, though they merge the one into the other. It is claimed by the supporters of this study (and here perhaps Latin is foremost in their minds) that it lays a foundation of grammatical understanding which will serve as a basis for all other linguistic study. He who can unravel the phrases even of a Cæsar, or put together words after the manner of Cicero, must have grasped something concerning the structure of language. He has a framework, a background, for the study of all language. And this grammatical relation of words is closely connected with a second aspect of the educational value of classical training. It leads to a training in methodical and logical thought. And thirdly, there is the training in accuracy. For the classical scholar, exactitude of expression is essential. And, in so far as the student of the classics is imbued with this ideal, in so far as he will be able to pursue effectively sound learning whatever branch thereof he may desire to pursue.

"To turn to the second or aesthetic value of the classics. In this respect I believe it will by all be admitted that Greece can offer more than any other European nation. It may be agreed that Greece stands foremost in the aesthetic field, but we need to inquire why this is so—why it is that Greece and the ideal of beauty have so long been connected in men's minds. We want to discover the essential qualities which go to make up that surprising manifestation of a perception of the beautiful presented to us in the architecture and sculpture, the literature, and the philosophy of Greece. It is in the first of these—the architecture—that these essential qualities are most patent. Take, for instance, the Parthenon or a temple in the Isles of Greece, such as Ægina. Its perfection of beauty lies in simplicity and in the unity and proportion of the whole together with the unity and proportion of the parts. It has a finished and well-balanced symmetry that admits of no discordant note. If we visualize the Parthenon and one of our own great cathedrals side by side, this becomes very apparent. In the latter, though there is unity and proportion in the parts, it often happens that the whole there is no such unity. And though there is beauty of design as well as beauty of detail, there is not a necessary and fundamental relation between the two. In the case of a Greek temple the harmony is maintained not only within the building itself, but between the building and the surroundings also; so that, bearing in themselves the very perfection of unity, they are placed in a setting which perfectly corresponds thereto.

"So in the great works of literature. The whole and the parts are alike simple, complete, accordant, well balanced. I think here especially of the drama. Again, let us place a Greek work side by side with one of our own—a tragedy of Euripides beside a Shakespearean drama. The Greek tragedian works, as did the architect, toward the creation of a completed whole unified in all its parts. With Shakespeare it is far otherwise. He is not concerned with this formal balance and proportion, this external unity. It is enough for him to portray human nature and to portray it in its truth and complexity. The beauty of expression is incidental to this, often necessary to it. It is not the first requisite.

"If we turn from the drama to the philosophy of Greece, we find again a supremely unified and harmonious

conception of the universe. No philosophic system has been more complete and duly proportioned than that of Plato, nor so wholly permeated with an intimate realization of beauty. Rome labored behind Greece in these respects. But the conception and ideal of the Romans in matters of art was molded on the model of that of Greece. Her builders and writers, too, sought for the beauty that lies in proportion and formal unity.

"I mentioned a third virtue that lay in the classics as a means of education—a social virtue or value. Classical myth, classical allusion, classical meter, the history of Greece and Rome, the great works of the Greeks and Romans—these were part of the stock-in-trade of the educated classes of the western world, who were thus held together by a knowledge which they had in common.

"It is clear, if we turn from these classical studies to the cultivation of modern languages, that the latter do not possess this last virtue. Each nation has its own standards and measures in literature and art, which thus tend to separate rather than unite the one with the other. The different countries cannot be expected—by common consent—to accept the culture of a rival as the supreme model, quite apart from the question of whether any one of them deserves to be so chosen. Moreover, time has not sifted and sorted out the works of greatest excellence, the aesthetic qualities most characteristic and essential, in the case of the moderns, to the extent that it has for the ancients. We have to cover a wider field and make our own selections among the best works, the changing conceptions of the modern European peoples. No one nation of modern Europe can, I think, claim to have equaled the Greeks on all sides from the aesthetic point of view. England, indeed, has a series of poets of the first merit; France an admirable wealth of magnificent cathedrals, fine palaces and chateaux, well proportioned streets and other architectural virtues; Italy—in one age at least—was mighty in pictorial art; Germany has given the greatest modern philosophers. But no one country stands foremost in all forms of art as does Greece.

"The case against the classics and for modern languages remains to be put. To take first the former of these—the case against the classics. The great argument used by the 'moderns' is that, among all those who have spent so many long hours of their boyhood in passing through the classical mill, only comparatively small proportion have reaped the benefits set forth above. They have never gone far enough. They have never risen to the point of reading with solid pleasure or ease a Greek or Latin work. Hence the aesthetic value is lost for them. The rank and file—the majority—have learned to look on these studies only as a profitless grind with little sense or meaning, so that at the most a certain hold on the accurate use of language has been obtained. If this is the case, then these studies, far from rousing and training the minds of the young, must have very definitely choked and deadened them.

"Another reproach cast against the classics is that their study may lead to a limited, even unsympathetic vision; that by their means, too high a price may be set on the formal, the precise, and complete; that the individual trained through them is put out of touch with modern life and thought and runs the risk of sitting aloft, shut up in the lonely tower of intellectual superiority.

"First and foremost among the advantages of the modern languages over the ancient stands—as has often been pointed out—their mere modernity. The fact that they are living, that they are spoken by living men and women, boys and girls, is likely to appeal to the imagination of the pupil, and to lend the teacher important help in his or her task of arousing interest and zeal.

"There is the important fact that these languages are easier than the ancient. I say easier, though this statement has to be guarded. It is far easier to learn to read with ease and pleasure any modern European language that I know of than to learn to read Greek or Latin easily. On the other hand, to write a foreign language well can never be an easy matter, and French has been thought of as 'easy,' because no attempt has been made to write it correctly. Many French specialists with whom I have discussed the question agree in thinking that, as regards this language, no Englishman need hope to write it with any certainty of full success. Nevertheless, even in this language a considerable degree of elegance and accuracy may be attained. The French work of the average school girl, as I knew it in my school days, or as I have seen it since that remote period, is inaccurate, slovenly, lifeless, and unintelligent. The girl is neither well grounded nor well read; yet it seems to be generally agreed that girls and girls' schools compare favorably with boys and boys' schools in this matter. We ought to try to alter this state of things and see that we have in our girls' schools a French scholarship and French scholars of the very first rank. The ideal set up must be an ideal resembling in essentials the ideal of the classical scholar—that is to say, the love of precision, of methodical expression, of exact thought, must be included, as well as the awaking and stimulating of the love of beauty, whether in literature or art.

"Among modern languages I have spoken chiefly of French. Before the war I was a strong advocate of the substitution of German for French, as the first general modern language to be taught in schools. Now I know this cannot be. On the contrary, it is fairly certain that Spanish will, in the near future, become a powerful and Italian an allied rival to German. We

reach this point, then, that French is likely to be the first and most general language to be learned in schools by boys as well as girls; and further, that, if properly and thoroughly taught, it may prove a very adequate educational instrument.

"I have said nothing, or almost nothing, of one modern language—and that is our own. I think, however, it is now generally accepted that English should receive a 'great deal of attention' in all our schools. I need not, therefore, insist on this point. I will only repeat what I have already alluded to in passing, that, for the aesthetic training by means of literature, England possesses an unrivaled series of admirable poets. We need not go beyond our own country, therefore, for such training.

"It has been said that it does not matter what subject is taught in schools, provided it is taught with intelligence. I do not agree with this assertion, but true it is that no subject, whatever its inherent worth, can bear fruit in the education of the young unless intelligence and reflection are shown in the teaching of it. And this, as I have already said, is peculiarly the case with the teaching of modern languages. The teacher must look upon them as one of the most important instruments of humanistic culture, and with that in view must see to it that the study of a modern language carries with it the foundation of a study of the literature, the history, the civilization, and art (and in the case of older students, of the philosophic thought) of the country where that language is spoken. Thus we may hope to produce a body of scholars in the modern humanities who shall rival the famous scholars in the more ancient learning."

BRITISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The education bills of England and Scotland have now exchanged positions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Bonar Law) has announced, in the House of Commons, that the English measure is to be withdrawn in favor of a new measure. On the other hand the reading of the Scottish bill has now been taken, and will no doubt soon be available in printed form. In explanation of the withdrawal of the English bill, Mr. Bonar Law said that he understood the Minister of Education (Mr. Fisher) wished to make certain amendments in the measure to meet criticisms which he had received from various quarters. Mr. Fisher proposed at an early date to introduce a new bill containing these amendments, and to allow the present bill to lapse.

Had the amendments been of a slight nature, there would have been no need to treat the proposed legislation in this drastic manner. Such amendments could have been dealt with in committee. It is thus clear that structural alterations are in contemplation, and that what are termed the administrative clauses will be considerably changed, so as to avoid even an appearance of giving unnecessarily increased powers to the central authority. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that the new bill would be taken at the earliest opportunity next session, and that he had every hope that it would be possible to pass it into law without delay.

The markedly inferior position that has been hitherto assigned to the natural sciences in the curriculum of the great public schools of England has led to the formation of a committee on the neglect of science (natural sciences). Sir Ray Lankester, K. C. B., F. R. S., is chairman, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O. M., F. R. S., is a member of the committee. Their chief proposed remedy for this neglect is that the Government should assign capital importance to the natural sciences in the competitive examinations for the home and Indian civil services, and that some knowledge of the natural sciences should be required from all candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Now that the treasury committee have issued their report, and recommended a detailed scheme of examination for Class I of the home civil service, it is natural that Sir Ray Lankester and his colleagues should review these proposals. They say that they submitted to the treasury committee a memorandum in which they recommended that there should be two examinations—one a qualifying examination to be taken by all candidates, and the other a competitive examination. It is pointed out by them that while this division is accepted by the treasury committee, no subjects are made compulsory, so that no necessity is put upon the headmasters of the great public schools to give any more attention to the natural sciences than has hitherto been the case.

The Council of the new Educational Institute of Scotland (which, it will be remembered, now embodies the three great teachers' associations of Scotland) is already getting to work. In appointing an organizing secretary and an editor, the council took the course of inviting applications and submitting the names to a ballot. For the former post there were 10 candidates, and for the latter seven. The final results were extraordinarily close. As organizing secretary, Mr. George C. Pringle, M. A., rector, High School, Peebles, received 62 votes of the council against 59 given to his ultimate competitor. In the final ballot for the editorship Mr. Thomas Henderson, B.Sc., Higher Grade School, Coatbridge, obtained 61 votes against 60 for the other candidate. Mr. Hugh Cameron continues to hold the office of secretary and treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR OF EDUCATION URGED

Scheme Outlining Possible Aid of Schools and Colleges Set Forth by Dr. MacCracken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill. President John Henry MacCracken of Lafayette College in the course of his address before the recent meeting of the Association of American Colleges held here emphasized the need, as it appeared to him, of a national administrator of education to organize and coordinate the resources of education which might be of value to the Government during the war. This office, he thought, should rank with those of fuel and food administrators in importance. His address, under the subject "Pooling of College Interests as a War Measure," follows in part:

"There is a widespread feeling that American education is not as efficiently organized as it might be to make its greatest contribution to the war. The experience of the last six months has shown that the need is two-fold: first, the need on the part of the Government; second, the need on the part of the colleges—that in both cases the need is not so much for unity of spirit and purpose as for coordination, which is unity at work. The Government at Washington needs, during the war, an administrator of education of some sort who will be of sufficient dignity and authority to rank with the food and coal administrators, and to have authoritative standing with the chief of staff. His function would be to coordinate the demands made 'pon education by the Government in the prosecution of the war.

"The colleges need a war council with at least seven bureaus, a bureau of propaganda, of legislation, of statistics, of finance, of promotion, of personnel, of international relations, and national officers, who shall make the educational point of view at least as potent in the councils of the nation as that of organized labor, or of the anti-liquor movement, or of woman's suffrage.

"I don't know how the professors feel, but I imagine the college presidents would be quite ready to accept, like the railroads, a government administrator for the period of the war, if like the railroads the colleges could be guaranteed a net income equal to that of the last three years. The Supreme Court, however, has not yet included education within that very elastic phrase 'Commerce between the states,' and even in war time the Federal Government will probably not venture to do for education what it has done for the railroads. If, therefore, the problem is to be satisfactorily solved, it must be divided into two parts. First, the coordination of the war demands of the Government upon education, which can be effected by the appointment of an educational administrator at Washington; and second, the coordination of the efforts to American colleges and universities so that they may efficiently perform their duty in the present crisis.

"You are all familiar with the various attempts made within the past year at Washington to secure the cooperation of education for the war. An enlargement of the powers and functions of the Bureau of Education, the revival of the plan to make education a separate department with a seat in the Cabinet, seems to be still stranded on the shoal of congressional opposition. In the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, education was tacked on to engineering, as an afterthought, and Dr. Godfrey has struggled heroically to span the two great gulfs as a Colossus of Rhodes. A good many cargoes, as you know, have passed between his legs the last two months. Dean McGivern and his intercollegiate intelligence bureau has made some contribution to the problems of personnel and still maintains a somewhat precarious foothold in the scheme of things. Now comes the federal board for vocational education, and because they happen to have some money to spend they think they are fitted to serve the Government as intermediary between the Government and education, not only in the field for which they were created and to which their expenditures must by law be restricted, but in other fields as well, and while they grasp for higher education they fail to serve their own particular field, and the Shipping Board and Department of Labor also having some spare cash, start out on their own account in the fields of secondary vocational education.

"What the surgeon-general can get in the way of education for his recruits, the chief engineer is finally convinced is good for his division, and what is good for the chief signal officer, is good for the chief signal officer, and what is good for his is good for the quartermaster and the Ordnance Department, and so education, ready to serve, but with no representative with standing or authority on a par with that of a secretary of war or secretary of the navy, with no priority board chairman, with no railway director or administrator, becomes servant to all, and is expected to serve not two masters, but certainly seven, with all the confusion and uncertainty that may be involved. It is rumored that the Department of War wants an educational director on its staff, to take over, not only the educational activities of cantonments, but all questions in which the Department of War and the colleges are concerned. But, of course, the educational director of the War Department would not know what the navy educational director was about to propose, much less what the federal board of vocational education, the committee on engineering and education, of the advisory commission of

the Council of National Defense, or the Department of Labor or Agriculture had on the slate.

"It is evident that the necessities of war require, not only some kind of pooling of educational interests, but some kind of an administrator of education at Washington, to whom the various governmental departments can present their educational needs, and where the various demands on the educational resources of the country can be coordinated. I propose, therefore, an administrator of education to rank with the administrator of food and the administrator of coal to occupy a seat in the War Council.

"Not only is there need, however, of coordination in education from the standpoint of the Government's war needs, but there is also need of coordination of educational efforts on the part of the institutions for themselves. Everywhere in the educational world is felt the need of some machinery to voice the educational mind, to act for the educational will, and to beg for the educational purse. Various suggestions have already been made for meeting this need. It is a good rule in war time, whenever possible, to convert to war uses whatever structure or organization is at hand, and it may be that this Association of American Colleges, under the enlightened leadership of Dr. Kelly, can organize the war board that we need, or if not this association alone, perhaps this association with representatives of other similar organizations, such as the Association of American Universities, etc., might organize such a board.

"In a word, higher education needs a national council and national officials to make effective their point of view, enlarge their opportunities for service, secure appropriate legislation, mold public opinion, and secure an adequate share of financial support. Such a War Board should have at least seven bureaus. A Bureau of Propaganda analogous to that undertaken by Sir Gilbert Parker and Professor McNeal Dixon of Glasgow, a Bureau of Legislation to guard educational interests in Congress, a Bureau of International Relations to take up educational questions which affect our allies as well as ourselves, a Bureau of Personnel to make sure that every teacher in the present emergency is being used to the best advantage, a Bureau of Promotion to dream dreams, and see visions for American education, and to bring them to the attention of the American people, and a Bureau of Finance to do for education on a large scale what the national boards have been able to do for the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association."

AMERICAN NOTES

The enactment by the Congress of the United States of the Smith-Hughes act providing for federal taxation for the purposes of vocational education nationally supervised, was in itself a long step toward ultimate centralization of authority where for years many educators have argued that it should be placed. But little did the promoters of this legislation suppose that so soon would the commission and working staff which the measure called for, be called upon to serve the nation so fundamentally and so dramatically as it is now doing, and as it must do until the war ends. If the commission and its swiftly summoned staff do their task well and with rapidity and thoroughness, they will create credit and capital for the theory of federal control of national education such as could not have been accumulated in decades of peaceful operation of their original scheme.

What has the commission been asked to do? It has been called upon to create the teaching staff and provide the requisite equipment by which prior to next autumn not less than 300,000 men from the first and second, but especially the second, drafts for the national army can be taught to be the mechanics and helpers that the various arms of the expeditionary force in France need for their military operations. One million of such men are likely to be needed, since modern warfare is so much a matter of machinery and every fighter needs not less than two workmen to maintain him and his weapons in fit condition. But the government officials will be satisfied if 300,000 such men are even rudimentally trained for their task.

In the light of this summons the program of the commission for the immediate future becomes most interesting to know; and it is to be inferred from the informal yet quasi-official statement of the vice-chairman of the commission just made in Boston, that the commission expects to have cooperating with it from May 1 until autumn, in an intensive campaign, practically every technical, industrial, and vocational school of the United States, the pupils being picked drafted men, for whom the school "plants" will be operating day and night, the regular pupils having closed their academic year in late April. It was to further this plan that the heads of this type of school, drawn from all parts of the nation, recently gathered in Washington for conference with the War Department and the vocational commission officials. It is because of this plan that so many institutions are announcing the short academic year, and are already adjusting themselves to intensive education of such pupils as they have. The example long since set by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of making their institutions virtually national schools for the military arm of the Government, must soon be followed by all institutions which have laboratories, facilities teaching applied physics and the natural sciences, and which have equipment for giving a practical education. Only thus can they hold their regular

students for such study as will fit them for valuable service when they do enlist, or when they are drafted, and only so can they meet the call of the nation for their most serviceable form of patriotism.

To date there has been an extraordinary voluntary (or summoned) service of some of the finest minds of the country, members of schools of agriculture, forestry, engineering, marine architecture and sanitation, to serve on the ever-increasing special commissions. Now comes the call for the entire staffs of such institutions, not already enlisted in government work, to get ready to aid the vocational education commission in preparing the special army of aides for the fighting forces. Ere long it will be necessary for the entire educational system of the country to be enlisted in some coordinated plan for national offense and defense; and the more progressive and vigilant of the college presidents see this. So that it is not at all surprising that at the recent meeting of the Association of American Colleges President MacCracken of Lafayette College urged "the pooling of college interests as a war measure," and called for the appointment of a Federal Administration of Education and the organization of a war council of educators with the headquarters at the capital.

Conceding the need of coordination, both for the government's and for the colleges' sake, why duplicate machinery already existing in part, but now expressly forbidden the right to expand? In short, why pass by the present bureau of education, that for such strange and inexplicable reasons, rationally viewed, has been kept in swaddling clothes all these years by Congress? Why not make that what it should be, a distinct department of the Government, with a head who has administrative authority, and who sits in the Cabinet? Why duplicate machinery, when it now exists, and only needs to be given a higher voltage and more direct connection with affairs of state?

But so far as the states are concerned, will they not object? Not as much as formerly, if the experience of the Federal Vocational Education Commission with the states is any criterion. In this field, as in so many others, the old "state rights" theory is breaking down, especially in the South, its historical stronghold. The midwestern and western states, which have a logically developed democratic theory of education already at work within their own borders, are already aligned for a national university supplementing a state university system. Most opposition to extension of the powers of the Federal Bureau of Education, or to any newly created national agency at the present time would come from the older universities and colleges of the northeastern states, and from states like Massachusetts which have not even a state-controlled system of education, as its present commissioner of education has recently pointed out, and is still operating as many systems as it has towns. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, earlier in his career, was the ablest opponent of anything like federal control and centralization of education. Whether his successor at Harvard would be, is doubtful. But if he were, it would not make so much difference, for New England in general and Boston and Cambridge in particular do not weigh with the country at large in shaping educational policies as much as they used to.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS INTEREST IN FRENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Increased interest in the study of the French language and literature and a desire to know more about the culture and institutions of France, have been evident in San Francisco and its vicinity since the beginning of the war. This is emphasized by a recent announcement by the extension department of the University of California to the effect that nine classes in French will be conducted by the University in San Francisco and Oakland during the half-year beginning Jan. 9.

The Alliance Française, which is designed to extend the knowledge of the French language and literature, is also active, having about 700 students in the San Francisco Bay region. In addition to these activities there is in San Francisco a French library consisting of about 20,000 volumes, which is well patronized.

One other center of influence in enlarging the area of understanding between the peoples of the United States and France has been an organization known as The Friends of France. This organization has as officers and members of its central committee many of those who are active in the literary, musical, artistic, and civic circles of the city, and has promoted and participated in many public meetings and exercises in which the French and American thought and interests have been brought together. It was under the patronage of The Friends of France, for example, that the French Government presented to the University of California a valuable library of several thousand French volumes.

ENTRANCE STANDARD RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A selective system of admission into Columbia University, in which the minimum passing grade is 70 per cent, has been adopted to weed out the unfit entrants who come in because, according to Prof. Adam Le Roy Jones, director of admissions, the New York State Board of Regents' examinations are not equal to the standard of the examinations of the College Entrance Board.

CITY UNIVERSITY AID TO INDUSTRY

Municipal Institution at Akron, O., Works in Conjunction With Rubber Factories of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AKRON, O.—The University of Akron, a municipal institution, has evolved a plan of cooperation with the industries of the city, especially the rubber industries, which has proved of mutual value. Certain rubber manufacturers have established 36 scholarships in the cooperative engineering department. Students holding these scholarships are selected from among honor graduates of high schools. They earn enough from the scholarships to make them entirely self-supporting during the five years of the course, the additional year being required because students spend but part of their time in the classroom.

The holders of the scholarships are named in pairs, two students being assigned to work in relays at their desks and in Akron factories. The first two weeks, for instance, Student A is at college while Student B, who is paired with him, puts on overalls and reports to a certain foreman at the factory. At the end of two weeks Student A dons the overalls and takes B's job at the factory and B reports at the college and takes up A's work there. This alternation of academic and practical factory work continues throughout the college course. There is no vacation except for a short period in the summer.

The plan was worked out by Dean Fred E. Ayers of the engineering department to coordinate the theoretical work of the classroom with the practical work of the shop. So closely is the work of the school and the shop planned that the student gets opportunity almost immediately to observe the practical working out of the theories he has learned at school.

At the rubber factories the men are assigned to the "flying squadrons," which are supposed to be ready to go into any department in an emergency and keep it going. It is one group of men to whom every line of factory work becomes familiar and the plan has been devised as one offset to the necessarily specialized work of factory organization. The students of the university count themselves fortunate in the opportunity the college has afforded to learn all lines of factory work.

On a smaller scale the college of business administration at the university is given alternate fortnights of instruction at school and practical work in bookkeeping, accounting and finance at Akron banks and business houses.

Graduates of the cooperative engineering department are in high demand in the rubber industry and each graduate in the past two years could choose among four or five different positions open to him.

In addition two fellowships are maintained by Akron rubber industries which provide a year of post-graduate work for students showing special proficiency in rubber chemistry.

That purely academic instruction has not been neglected in the face of the special work done in engineering is shown in the recognition extended to the school recently by the Association of American Universities, which granted full credit to the academic degrees.

The university is so well established now as a city-supported institution, that there is no longer any question about the propriety of the city, though it may be hard pressed for funds, setting aside \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year for higher education out of the tax receipts. This policy was questioned when it was first proposed, four years ago, that the city take over Buchtel College, a denominational school which was in serious financial difficulties. However, the enrollment of the school has increased from 150 to 300, which does not include between 200 and 300 night-school pupils, the faculty has been enlarged and strengthened, and the university has cooperated in many civic activities. All the testing of foodstuffs and building materials for the city is done in the university laboratories and workshops. Housing and paving surveys have been made by university students and field work done for various city departments.

A more important thing, according to Dr. Parke F. Kolbe, president of the institution, is that the location here has enabled many students to get a college education who could not have done so if they had had to go away to college. Three fourths of the Akron high school graduates who go to any college, attend the local university. More than 80 per cent of the university pupils are residents of Akron or Summit county.

The immediate governing body of the university is a board of trustees, appointed for nine years by the mayor of the city. Terms of three members expire every two years. The university's budget is made up the same as other city departments, and appropriations are granted to meet its needs by the city council.

NEED FOR ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sitting their courses to present conditions, with an eye to the conditions which will exist after the war, is the policy being pursued by American universities, including New York University. It is said that there will be a great demand for men and women trained in modern languages for the reconstruction of Europe, and some colleges are preparing to send units. The demand for engineers, chemical, mechanical and civil, is especially pressing.

THE HOME FORUM

The Mountain Spring

You remember how the spring
Down the cliff did run and ring,
How the beams did always cling
To it, swinging?
How the forest in the rear
Mottled against the clear
Summit snow, where starry spheres
Lights was flinging?

Then the spring grew shallow, dry,
Hid in mountain, fain to die,
Leaving ruddy silt to lie
On the gravel;
And I, yearning, tried for long,
Stones and shady nooks among,
Secret sources of its song
To unravel.

Vainly! . . . But, there came a clang,
Thunder through the mountains
rang!
And, down from the cliff, behold!—
Spiriting through the granite cold,
Hung the spring, strong as of old,
Seething, flashing!

—Afanasy Afanasyevich Fet.
(Tr. from the Russian by Mrs. N. Jarintsov.)

Hawthorne on Thoreau

He is a keen and delicate observer of Nature—a genuine observer, which I suspect is almost as rare a character as even an original poet. And Nature, in return for his love, seems to adopt him as her special child; and shows him secrets which few others are allowed to witness. He is familiar with beast, fish, fowl, and reptile, and has strange stories to tell of adventures and friendly passages with these lower brethren of mortality. Herb and flower, likewise, wherever they grow, whether in garden or wildwood, are his familiar friends. He is on intimate terms with the clouds, also, and can tell the portents of storms. He has a great regard for the memory of the Indian tribes, whose wild life would have suited him so well; and, strange to say, he seldom walks over a plowed field without picking up an arrow-point, spearhead, or other relic of the red man. With all this he has more than a tincture of literature; a deep and true taste for poetry, especially for the elder poets, and he is a good writer. At least he has written a good article—a rambling disquisition on Natural History, in the last "Dial," which, he says, was chiefly made up from journals of his own observations. Methinks his style gives a very fair image of mind and character,—so true, so innate, and literal in observation,—yet giving the spirit as well as the letter of what he sees; even as a lake reflects its wooded banks, showing every leaf,—yet giving the wild beauty of the whole scene. There is a basis of good sense and moral truth, too, which is a reflection of his character.—From Hawthorne's Journal, 1842.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Houses on the Pegnitz, Nuremberg

Nuremberg is today a large and prosperous manufacturing town, and this fact may for a time seem to hide the old Nuremberg of Hans Sachs and Albrecht Dürer. Old Nuremberg is still intact, however, as are the splendid old homes of the great artists and craftsmen who made Nuremberg famous.

The history of Nuremberg is a long one, and so is the roll of her distinguished citizens. During the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries the town reached its highwater mark, for then the men who did most to make her renowned lived in Nuremberg. Adam Kraft, the sculptor, must not be excluded from a list of Nuremberg artists of this period, although his contemporary, Peter Vischer, master of

the Guild of Bronze Founders, is perhaps more widely known, and in connection with these two men the name of Veit Stoss, the wood carver, may well find a place.

A contemporary of these master craftsmen, Augustin Hirschvogel, discovered how to enamel pottery, an art till then exclusively the secret of Italian craftsmen. Nuremberg was rich in goldsmiths and armorers at this period, indeed skilled craftsmen belonging to many different callings abounded in the city, and the fame of their work brought students from other cities to Nuremberg. The man who may be called one of the founders of German painting, Michael Wolgemut, lived in Nuremberg in the Fifteenth Century. He had many pupils,

among them Albrecht Dürer, and that the younger artist painted the portrait of his master is one of the circumstances which have made Wolgemut famous. Albrecht Dürer was fifteen when he began to study under Wolgemut, and he had already had some experience as apprentice to a goldsmith.

The home in which Dürer lived after 1509 now belongs to the municipality of Nuremberg. It has been furnished and made to look as far as possible as it looked in Dürer's time. The list of the great men of Nuremberg is a long one, but it is impossible to omit the mention of Hans Sachs, the shoemaker poet, whose songs are said to have done so much to help the cause of the Reformation.

General Smuts' Apprenticeship

"Mr. Smuts senior removed to the farm Klipfontein when Jannie was eight years old," N. Levi writes in his character sketch of "Jan Smuts." "Klipfontein was a grain farm, fifteen miles from Riebeeck West. . . . At a time when many boys have absorbed large quantities of book learning, little Jan was still a child of nature. His career began when, as a toddler, he was carried by his grandfather across the fields in the dark to do duty as a 'touwleier'—holding the rope ahead of a team of draft animals. In those days Western Province grain farmers started work at 4 a. m. in winter, and even earlier in summer; I do not know that their custom is very different, even now. But in the towns of South Africa we speak of the 'lazy, retrogressive' Dutch farmer, when we begin the day with breakfast at half-past eight!

"Having finished his apprenticeship as a 'touwleier,' Jannie was promoted: he became a 'goose-girl.' I like to picture him to myself trying conclusions with a particularly truculent gander in a stubby patch, with one eye possibly on a book, for he received a little farm-school instruction even in those days. Be that as it may, the goose age was followed by a period among the pigs. It was the natural order of progression. Goats succeeded pigs, to make way in their turn for sheep. This was a considerable advance, and no doubt a welcome change for a meditative boy. A couple of years' acquaintance with sheep qualified him for the stewardship of a small herd of cows and oxen. The top of the ladder was now within reach; Jannie could fairly consider himself a cattle farmer in embryo when, to crown all, he was actually entrusted with the care of the horses! This was of short duration, however, was of short duration. Who knows what the world of kine and shows lost when, in the year of fate, 1882, Jan Smuts was sent to Riebeeck village; here, a modest scholastic establishment called 'De Ark' catered for the educational needs of the countryside, and a Mr. T. C. Stoffberg taught young Smuts. "On the veid, Jannie had learnt many useful things. Among them the art of cooking his own food. This art may have become vulgarized in Europe since the beginning of the great war, but it will be admitted that the average statesman is not an adept at the preparation of victuals. Gen-

eral Smuts mastered it more fully during the struggle of 1899-1902."

At the age of fifteen he passed the "elementary" examination, and shortly after the "school higher."

In 1886 the Victoria College at Stellenbosch, Alma Mater of many distinguished sons of the Western Province, received him among its students. He matriculated, third on the list, in 1888. The following year saw him a good second in the 'intermediate' examination.

"Something of the brilliancy of his college career can be gleaned from the Cape Times of the 23rd of September, 1891, which states inter alia that 'Mr. Jan Smuts, B.A., Ebdon Scholar of the Cape University, leaves today per Roslin Castle for Europe. . . ."

"It is odd that Mr. Lowell should have been distinctively the Yankee poet; for I should not have said that he had the Yankee characteristics. He had a power of enjoyment that was not Yankee," writes E. S. Nadal, in "A Virginian Village." "One might say also that he was without the proverbial keen-sightedness of the Yankee. He did not impress me as having this quality as an individual, nor do I find it in his writings. He had great qualities for the critic's task. He had very wide reading. He said that for ten years he did nothing but lie on his back and read. He had also a great feeling for the romance of literature and learning, and he had the same power of enjoyment in the literature which he had for things in general. But does he not appear in his literary essays as an enjoying rather than a critical reader? If, however, he had not what would be called keen perception, he was also without that acerbity which is apt to accompany such perceptions. As became so prosperous and successful a man, his judgments of men and things were very gentle.

"But if Mr. Lowell had not himself to any marked degree the Yankee qualities, the world knows what delight he took in the Yankee society and characteristics, and the great admiration he had for Yankee wit. . . . He told these stories with an excellent imitation of the Yankee speech. 'I went with him one day to see the American Admiral Howell, on his

flagship at Gravesend on the Thames. We dined with the Admiral in his cabin, when something was said which brought out the following story from Lowell. There was a time some sixty years ago, when the fastest sailing ships in the world were built in the shipyards of New England. About that time an American clipper and an English yacht were entering the harbor of Genoa together, and there was a race between them, and the clipper won. When the two vessels were in port, the owner of the English yacht, a person of polished manners, came on board the American, and very handsomely congratulated the captain of the clipper upon his achievement, which he said was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that it was the first time that his yacht had ever been beaten. The old Yankee captain replied, 'Well, now, that's curious. It's the first time the Polly Ann ever beat anything.'

"But if Mr. Lowell was not distinctively a Yankee, the fact must not be overlooked that he was a very natural and characteristic outcome of the peculiar life of eastern Massachusetts. The neighborhood of Boston, during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, had more intellectual activity than any other part of the country. The Unitarian movement began in the first years of the century, and kept expanding until, about the time of Mr. Lowell's early man-

SAFETY means different things to different people. It is the same as with one's sense of pleasure. At three the boy loves a wooden horse, at thirteen a bicycle, at twenty-three a motor car or a flying machine. And so it is with safety. The mother's arms are safety to a child, a cellar spells safety to many during a Zeppelin or aeroplane raid, a trench affords to many at the front a sense of safety, and a lifeboat is generally the first thought of safety to those in a torpedoed ship. A casual reader might believe that Noah really found safety in the ark. But this was only the outward manifestation of his true sense of safety, of his perception of the fact that man is spiritual, therefore indestructible.

Spiritual perception, then, is the source of safety and if this sense of safety should grow ever clearer and clearer, a sense of absolute safety would result. Man is effect and God the cause. No cause ever existed without an effect, else it would be no cause. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 544 of Science and Health: "Matter cannot change the eternal fact that man exists because God exists." This is absolute safety to the one who understands it metaphysically and puts it into practice. To understand it one must understand the relation between God and man, Father and Son, Principle and idea, Mind and its expression. These terms show the inseparability of God and man. Where one is, the other is, and just as one is eternal, the other is eternal. Paul's ringing words come triumphantly to us down the centuries: "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." In other words, the mortal sense of

things cannot interfere with the fact of man's inseparability from God, or as already quoted above, "Matter cannot change the eternal fact that man exists because God exists."

How can this truth be practiced so as to make it available to mankind here and now, at this time of seeming special need of safety? Through practice of the qualities which express God. If right living does not accompany understanding then the understanding is a hollow sham, not right spiritual understanding at all. It is only by identifying one's self with man who is the reflection of God that one can claim the safety of the Son of God. He who is truthful is protected by the truth he lives, for to be truthful cuts deep down into the human sense of things. It means to exchange material thinking for spiritual understanding, to know what Life is, even when its seeming opposite is rife about one, even though the horrors of the battlefield are clamorous of fear and death. It means to know the truth about man's real selfhood as image, idea, and the nothingness of the claim that it is in matter which can be destroyed.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 503): "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe. Hence the eternal wonder,—that infinite space is peopled with God's ideas, reflecting Him in countless spiritual forms." This being so, what is there to fear? Infinite space peopled with God's ideas? And God's ideas can only bless. If, when we are in any danger, we realize this or even do our best to realize it, we shall know that the forces of good are and have always been to the right and left of us, above and below us, and we shall realize that man is abundantly blessed and wholly safe. What else saved Daniel from the lions, pre-

served the three Israelite boys even in the fire, saved Noah from the flood, and David from Goliath? All down through the Bible these instances of God's protecting care stand out, beacon lights to us today, and God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save. Present-day conditions are but the opportunity to repeat the ancient wonders, and Christian Science makes this possible to every one who will but dwell in the secret place of the Most High—the absolute knowledge that man is spiritual—and who will but practice this by living as spiritually as he can.

To do this he must learn from the Bible and Science and Health the fact that the real man, the only man, is spiritual, that his aims, ambitions and affections are all spiritual, that he cannot be tempted by evil any more than God can be tempted. These are facts, divine facts, that can be learned here and now, facts that will uplift and bless us as we seek them and learn to dwell in this light.

Temptation is only the mist of believing evil to be real, and moral courage is potent to dispel it. Moral courage which is born of spiritual understanding does not go where it knows the temptation lies; bravado does this, and there is no spiritual power in bravado. Moral courage dares to avoid the spot where temptation would make a fool of one. Moral courage in a man will win the war for right in the streets of a large city just as much as in the front line trenches, and if he understands his true relationship to God and all that this includes, it will enable him to prove that "underneath are the everlasting arms" as much in times of fiery temptation as on the battlefield.

It was the wise man who said: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter," and he then went on to sum up the gist of his preaching in a few terse words, and so, too, we might say, here: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter." What is it from which we need to be saved? We need to be saved from the mistake of believing that which is not true. And what can save us from this but the understanding of that which is true? It is true that God, Life, Truth, and Love is ever-present, and that there is no other power or presence. This is divine protection and ever available. It does not lie a great way off, at the top of a ladder of spiritual attainment, or at the end of years of experience. It is true here and now and it is the right of every man who will earnestly and honestly claim it as his own.

Placid Times

"The most obvious characteristic of English country life as described by Jane Austen, is a quietness such as even the elder generation now living have not experienced. A quietness which many would call dull and some few peaceful. It is, indeed, hard to believe that life was once so placid, so stay-at-home, so domestic, so devoid, not merely of excitement, but of any change whatever." Sir Francis Darwin writes in "Rustic Sounds and Other Studies."

"Jane Austen's books have something of the quiet atmosphere of Cowper's Letters. Mr. Austen Leigh in his Memoir speaks of her love for the writings of Cowper and of Crabbe."

We know that Marianne Dashwood (that type of sensibility) was very far from finding Cowper too quiet. For when Edward Ferrars failed to read him aloud with spirit, Marianne remarks, 'Nay, mamma, if he is not to be animated by Cowper!'

"Bagehot in his article on the 'Letters of Cowper' unconsciously describes the life at Hartfield or Mansfield Park. Of Cowper he writes: 'Detail was his forte and quietness his element. Accordingly his delicate humor plays over perhaps a million letters mostly descriptive of events which no one else would have thought worth narrating, and yet which, when narrated, show to us, and will show to persons to whom it will be yet more strange, the familiar, placid, easy, ruminating, provincial existence of our great-grandfathers.'

"The domestic and intimate parts of life are the most lastingly happy, and thus it is that an imaginary existence, which in some moods seems to be unbearably humdrum, harmonizes with the best parts of our own life. The quiet winds that blow through Miss Austen's imagined land cannot turn windmills or overset tall trees, but they can set going those tuneful chains of simple experiences written on our memories by the quiet and happy parts of life.

"Imaginative writing is often com-

pared to painting, and Miss Austen has spoken of the little bit (two inches wide) of ivory on which I work with so fine a brush, as produces little effect after much labor." But this gives a false impression, suggesting a negligible character from which her work is free. What strikes one is rather how much she conveys by touches which seem trifling until we realize the triumph of the result. The effect is not a miniature, as the author suspects, but something essentially broad in spite of its detail, like a picture by Jan Steen.

"To discuss why Jane Austen's humor is admirable, or how she reaches such perfection in the drawing of character, seems to me as hopeless as to ask by what means Bach or Beethoven wrote such . . . beautiful tunes. Her powers are rendered even more admirable by the fact that she did not draw portraits, so that no one could say A is Mr. Collins and B is Mrs. Palmer."

Three Gates

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale someone to you has told
Before another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

Three narrow gates—First, "Is it true?" Then "Is it needful?" In your mind Give truthful answer. And the next Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if, to reach your lips at last,
It passes through these gateways
three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

—L. L. Boyd.

Between the Doing

Between the great things that we cannot do, and the small things that we will not do, there is danger that we shall do nothing.—Adolphe Monod.

When the primroses grew along the straight and narrow path, and the Wicket Gate was as pretty and as rustic as in the old pictures of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' Lowell had, to a marked degree, the characteristics of the society in which he was brought up. . . . In this connection, an incident comes to me which may indeed seem scarcely worth mentioning, but which gave me at the moment a strong sense of his instinctive love of the nice and the superior, and of the character of the society in which his early association had been cast. I was dining one night at his house, and sat near Professor Gray, a person of most attractive appearance. Mr. Lowell came with me to the door, and with reference to Professor Gray, said: 'He always seems to me like someone who has lived all his life among the flowers.' . . . I may add I saw in the papers some beautiful lines which Lowell had written about him; and which I quote from memory:

"Just heaven preserve his life, well spent,
Whose indefatigable hours
Have been as gaily innocent
And fragrant as his flowers."

The Greatest Revolutionists
I am convinced that the greatest revolutionists, so far as ideas are concerned, . . . were, when children, those whose questions were not properly answered.—Alexandre Dumas, fils

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and
HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1918

EDITORIALS

The President's Dilemma

MR. WILSON is faced at the present moment by one of the most difficult situations which have arisen since the United States joined in the war. The mass of divergent interests which, during the greater part of last year, were struggling amongst themselves, have now, if the phrase may be permitted, found themselves, and have, as a consequence, grouped themselves, not so much against the President's policy, as against each other. This does not mean that there is no opposition to the President amongst these groups. It means rather something which makes it more difficult for the President, namely that into the bargain of what may be termed the legitimate opposition to his policies, growing out of a different point of view to his own, there have grown up, amongst these very opponents, a number of internal feuds, which are making themselves felt in a wrecking policy, not intended immediately as an attack on the policies of the President, but having precisely the same effect as if this were intended.

Into the midst of this accumulation of explosives, carefully staged almost as if for a grand explosion, Senator Stone felt it necessary, the other day, to fling a lighted match. Now the Republican and Democratic opponents of the President may or may not be wrong in their attitude, but to be taken to task by one of the "willful men," by the man who led the opposition to the shipping program of the President, was rather more than they were able to put up with with equanimity. To use a common phrase, without any intention of offensiveness, the exhibition came too near to Satan reproving sin. As a consequence there ensued a conflagration which began to threaten the house of the President, immediately owing to the officiousness of the Senator from Missouri. Whether this conflagration can be damped down, or not, is comparatively immaterial. The spark has been thrown amongst the combustibles, and a fire raging underground lasts longer and is sometimes more dangerous than one raging where the firemen can reach it. The position in which Mr. Wilson finds himself must remind the open-minded not a little of that in which William III once found himself, in the midst of the great struggle with Louis XIV, when the Bourbons were making their great effort to dominate Europe, as the Hohenzollerns are today. He was beset by a thousand people all with some panacea or some claim, and all equally indefatigable and importunate.

As to whether Mr. Wilson has been wise in his way of meeting his difficulties, men will continue to differ according to their individual points of view. But he happens to be the responsible director of the policy of the United States, in a great crisis of its history, and it is, therefore, necessary that he should carry out his policies with the utmost thoroughness and the utmost vigor if the war is to be soon brought to a successful termination. There is no question that the war is at this very minute passing through a phase when it can be brought to a successful termination much quicker than the people of the United States think, if they will only stand together. But it is no good expecting the man responsible for the policy of the country to go contrary to his own convictions, or, when he refuses to do that, to try to force his hand by undue opposition. The recent five-day suspension is an interesting object lesson of what this means. It was obvious from the beginning that Mr. Wilson possessed information which was not in the possession of the man in the street. The man in the street was not compelled to raise his voice in a clamor of satisfaction over the President's decision, indeed, without the necessary information, it would have been merely partisan emotion on his part to have done so. But it might have been at least expected that he would have reserved his judgment until the facts were more fully in his possession. The indignation with which the notice of the suspension was greeted has been largely tempered by a conviction that the heroic remedy was after all a necessity.

As a matter of fact the man in the street is beginning to realize that the Gordian knot had become so tight that it was only possible to escape from the bonds it had imposed, by cutting it. Dozens of ships lay out in New York harbor, loaded with men and munitions of vital importance to the successful conduct of the war. Tons of coal lay a few miles off in New Jersey, where the trucks had been halted, by causes of which the President was well aware. Every moment the congestion was becoming worse, and no man knew better than the President that this congestion was the result of that internal conflict of certain forces which were putting their own interests before those of the country. If the President had hesitated, a condition of things might have grown up which could only have been described in the word disastrous, and which would have brought down upon him the severest condemnation. But because he did not hesitate he incurred condemnation of another description. A weak man would have hesitated, and would have been lost. The President, not being a weak man, reached out for Dr. Garfield's knife, and cut the Gordian knot. The rain of criticism descended, of course, but it would have descended just the same if he had taken the other course, and would have descended unquestionably in a greater volume. At the same time this does not affect in any way the matter of a joint responsibility for the conduct of the war, which is quite another question.

Now there need be no question that amongst those who are opposed to the President are men as honest and patriotic as himself. But unfortunately it is also beyond question that there is arrayed against him all the selfishness of the mens quaesta, in other words of the profiteering mind. The mens quaesta stalks the pavements of Washington, and some other towns, naked and unashamed, at the present moment, and is quite willing to jostle the President and his policies into the gutter if it meets him, and cannot get past him by any other means. Mr. Wil-

son discovered that clearly enough when the coal trucks for the transports and freighters could not be brought to the New York waterside. He has discovered it in a thousand other ways, during the last few months, and he has perhaps learned that the inspiration of this mind does not come entirely from itself, but is intentionally superimposed upon it by the campaign of suggestion which is being poured out through the press of the world, often entirely unconsciously, and through every other avenue that the Bureau of Enemy's Psychology, in Berlin, can control.

What is it that is making certain countries hesitate over or oppose conscription in the very crisis of their fate? What was it that led the poor deluded Italian soldiers to run, innocently ejaculating "Diner," towards the German machine guns, hidden by a camouflage of gesticulating Austrian Kamerads, also ejaculating "Diner"? What is it which, whenever a new German attack is to be delivered, fills the allied peoples with a sense of foreboding, which inevitably proves to have been unwarranted? It is just the same thing which feeds the mens quaesta, so that out of a respectable merchant it evolves a profiteer, and which from the ranks of men, legitimately opposed and properly opposed to war, produces the pacifist who, if he could only gain his way, would unintentionally rivet war upon the world.

Reforming the Lords, Root and Branch

IN THAT charming operatic extravaganza, "Iolanthe," Phyllis innocently asks, "Why are people made peers?" Lord Mount Ararat explains, with some embarrassment, that the thing is not easy to explain. But he proceeds to give an example of a millionaire M. P. "with a taste for making inconvenient speeches in the House." The Government promptly proceeded to confer upon him the highest of rewards: "They took him from the Commons and put him in the Lords." Now anyone who knows the Red Chamber in session knows that this poetical presentment of the mental caliber of the Upper House is as much a libel on the dignity of this profoundly impressive, though archaic, institution as is the idea of "peerages at three a penny" whimsically threatened by the fairy queen. Both famous scholars and statesmen sit amid the judicial atmosphere of the House, and their authority and dignity need only the senatorial laticlave and the red shoe to suggest the profundity of the Senate of Imperial Rome.

But the lords have lit upon such cruelly hard times, that the Lord Chancellor must find it uneasy "to sit upon a woolsack which is stuffed with such thorns." Mr. Asquith once said, in words that meant little at the time, that the Lords' Reform brooked no delay. The Liberals have long since adopted the inconsiderate and absurdly anomalous step of packing the House with commoners, boasting no grandfathers worth mentioning, as a check upon legislative obstruction and deadlocks. Lord Rosebery also is credited with the proposal that the hereditary qualification alone ought no longer to entitle a peer to a seat in the Upper House. The Lords, who ten years ago brooked no interference with their hereditary rights, not only took the blow lying down but openly recognized that, as at present constituted, the House has had its day. As a prominent commoner put it, even strong Conservatives see that it is now quite impossible "to defend a legislative body neither directly nor indirectly chosen by the people," prominently attached to one of the state parties, and whose members rarely put in an appearance except when some class interest calls them. The way the Lords voted on the suffrage question was symptomatic. "Joey's" mortal fear of the red-hot poker was not greater than the fear which some of My Lords expressed of this measure, in favor of which they reluctantly cast their votes. But at that time there was sitting at Westminster, as there is now, a committee under Lord Bryce to discuss a root-and-branch reconstruction of the Lords. Lord Bryce's views on the matter are, of course, pretty well known. He believes that the important function of the House is to help to form public opinion, and that, therefore, it should be a small chamber, strong by reason of the eminence of its members, and free from party dominance. Mr. Lloyd George's plans, it is understood, call for a House of not more than 200 members, directly elected for constituencies, and of acknowledged position, to be styled Lords of Parliament, and paid, in order to allow of labor being represented.

There is a general consensus that reform has been taken in hand only in time. Soon countless thousands of voters are to be added to the rolls, and within a few years a possible all-Labor Government might conceivably reform an unreformed House out of existence as a moribund thing, a political cipher gifted only with the banal power of vexatious delay. The present House of Lords is, inevitably doomed. The tides of democracy are steadily spreading, and threaten to float the Lord Chancellor off the woolsack. The single chamber alternative is not to be considered. It would expose the country, as Mill put it, to the corrupting influence of undivided power. But the Lords' prerogative also must go. The hereditary idea would only weaken a revised Second Chamber. A consensus of public opinion would probably show that the universal desire is to strengthen a House that is now only a simulacrum of its former self and, like the Roman Senate, has long survived its real authority. But whatever is ultimately done, whether the reformed House is made the fundamental structure of an Imperial Council for the Empire, an elective senate house or a second chamber appointed by the House of Commons, a rare opportunity is afforded so to reconstruct this unrepresentative, undemocratic, and reactionary institution as to make it stand for the best intelligence, the highest experience, and the finest type of statesmanship that the British Empire can produce.

The Jugo-Slav Manifesto

ONE of the great issues which will come up for settlement after the war is the Jugo-Slav or Southern Slav issue. For several years past, there has been a growing tendency among the Southern

Slavs to draw nearer together. Every responsible leader, in all the districts through which they are scattered, has been perceiving, with increasing clearness, that for many years they have been the dupes of the famous policy of Austria-Hungary that is summed up in the phrase "Divide and rule." The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister has never made much secret of the fact that he gauged the success of his work at the Ballplatz by the extent to which he had succeeded in setting the various Southern Slav races within the Austro-Hungarian dominion at variance. Latterly the Southern Slavs have been realizing this fact, and have been developing a strong determination to have no more of it.

The latest step in this movement has been taken by the Southern Slav Socialists. It is in the form of a manifesto, drawn up by the Stockholm delegates of the Socialists of Croatia and Bosnia, to the Petrograd Soviet, and was presented shortly before the Leninist coup d'état. The manifesto amounts to a practical indorsement of the famous Corfu agreement, which was come to by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, last July, and was signed by Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier. The Socialists, if anything, cast their net further afield than did the framers of the Corfu agreement. They would, once for all, gather together into one independent State all the Southern Slavs of Europe, where they live together in compact masses. Whilst as for the Southern Slavs, outside this future Southern Slav dominion, they demand for them autonomy on an individual basis. Finally, as might be expected, they are emphatic in their indorsement of the Corfu agreement where it insists that the new Slav dominion should have free access to the sea. "We demand," the manifesto says, "on the Adriatic free access for all nations."

The manifesto does not, it is true, add very much to the store of information available on this great subject, but it serves a useful purpose in keeping the question prominently before the peoples of the world. The people most nearly and most immediately concerned are, of course, the Italians, and in Italy, for some time past, there has been noticeable a great change of heart in regard to the Southern Slav issue. The fact that the Socialists' manifesto has been allowed to be published, practically without any protest from Italy, is welcome evidence that Italy is now more willing than she once was to meet Southern Slav aspirations.

Less than two years ago, the Southern Slav problem was a close competitor with the Asia Minor problem, in the matter of complexity and apparent insolubility. To-day, however, there are not wanting signs in many directions of a steady development of that spirit of compromise among all the parties most nearly concerned, a spirit which is the father of nearly all political settlement. The outlook is encouraging.

The Pony Express

TWO THOUSAND miles of practically uninhabited prairie, plain, mountain, and desert intervened between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean when John C. Fremont was seeking and finding a pathway through the Rockies and the Sierras. Some years later, when St. Joseph, Mo., had become the extreme western terminus of the then existing railway system of the United States, and until the Union Pacific began to creep out from Omaha, the choice of those desiring to travel beyond the "Big Muddy" lay between a "prairie schooner" and a Ben Halliday stagecoach, while for the transportation of goods and mails the accommodation consisted of the great "freighter" caravans and the "Pony Express," operated by Russell, Majors & Waddell.

General Fremont's pathfinding and the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevadas gave rise to a migration for which the West was entirely unprepared. Great numbers from the eastern states, attracted by the gold excitement, "went round the Horn," and others "crossed the Isthmus" in order to get to California, but by far the greater number took "the overland route," and took it as best they might. The number "crossing the plains" between the Missouri River and the "diggings," in '49, was estimated at 42,000. In the height of the overland traffic, as many as 600 wagons would pass through Ft. Kearney, Neb., in a single day.

The immigrants soon began to find other things than gold in the West and, before long, well-traveled trails were developed toward the Northwest and Southwest. The famous Oregon Trail was one of these; the still more famous Santa Fe Trail was another. The new settlers had to subsist somehow while waiting for the yield of their first sowing, and, as the population increased on the Pacific slope, the problem of supplying the necessities became pronounced and urgent. Hence the great wagon trains that were started from Independence, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., and Nebraska City, Neb., every day. Then, naturally, came the problem of communicating with these people, and the no less important problem of arranging matters so that they could communicate with their friends "back home." For four or five months at a time settlers in the rich valleys of California were without mail communication. A Norwegian named John A. Thompson proposed to carry the mail in the winter on snowshoes, and actually made some successful trips between San Francisco and the camps.

No official attempt was made to carry the mail overland to California until October, 1858. The first mail across the continent reached San Francisco on October 10 of that year. But Russell, Majors & Waddell, in 1860, organized the "Pony Express," and, from that time forward, it was a matter of breaking records in mail transmission between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It took twenty-three days to get the first overland mail through in 1858, and this was but a small gain over the passage by sea. The promoters of the "Pony Express" proposed to cut this time by one-half, and the Government, having been convinced of their ability at least to reduce the time appreciably, gave them encouragement. On April 3, 1860, the "Pony Express" left Placerville, Cal., and St. Joseph, Mo., simultaneously, and carried the mail through in ten days. The second trip, however, consumed fourteen days, the third nine days, the fourth ten days, the fifth nine days, the sixth nine days, and

nine days came to be the average time. The actual distance from St. Joseph to Placerville was 1996 miles.

"Best of horses and bravest of men" were required to make this journey. They had to be in readiness at the starting place and at the relay stations, rain or shine, in calm or storm, on time. At each station on the route a pony, bridled and saddled, awaited the rider, and at regular intervals the rider himself was relieved by a fresh man. There was no waiting. No sooner had the rider dashed up to one station than he was given a new mount for the next run. Serious obstacles were often encountered, and scarcely a single trip was made, while the service lasted, that was devoid of adventure. Many of the riders became well known to the nation later, and some achieved an international reputation. Among these were William Frederick Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), James Butler Hickok ("Wild Bill"), and Captain "Jack" Crawford, the "Poet Scout."

The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad put an end to the freighter, the stage, and the "Pony Express," but the "prairie schooner" survived the intrusion of the iron horse by many years.

Notes and Comments

THE chorus of "Beer, Beer, glorious Beer!" once popular in the London Music Halls, ought really to have been sung at the recent meeting of the directors of Allsopp's Brewery, in London. The profits the Chairman blithely announced had been doubling with rhythmic regularity since the war began. In the days before the war there had been lean years under the sign of the Red Hand. But a country at war seems to be rapidly drinking Allsopp's back into prosperity. In 1914 the profits were £13,048; in 1915 they were £31,835; in 1916 they had risen to £60,791; whilst in 1917 they reached the comfortable sum of £127,165. No wonder the Chairman genially informed the gathering that the directors were not grumbling. And certainly there should have been the response from the shareholders, "Are we downhearted?"

THE Press Club of Chicago recently entertained H. Percy Millar, a transplanted journalist of British training who has taken root in the esteem of western newspaper men, and also Opie Read, who enjoys a national reputation as a novelist, humorist, and lecturer. These gentlemen are, respectively, the outgoing and incoming presidents of the club. Few writers of the period in the United States are more widely read, or more generally enjoyed than Opie Read. He originally made his way into the affections of the entire American public as the editor of the Arkansas Traveller, a paper that was perhaps more widely copied than any other publication of its day, and contained, from week to week, character sketches of the Southwest, which since then have not been even fairly well imitated. Opie Read is, however, best known as the author of "Len Gansett," "A Tennessee Judge," "Wives of the Prophet," "The Jucklins," "The Alamo," and "The Starbuckers." It seems peculiarly appropriate that he should be president of the Chicago Press Club in 1918, for the reason that this organization is to have principal charge of the visit of the American Press Humorists, who are to assemble in the city named, for one of their annual gatherings, early next summer.

SPEAKING of the American Press Humorists, it will not be out of place to refer to the splendid work which at least three of its members are doing in the line of current newspaper verification. These three are Edgar A. Guest, of the Detroit Free Press; Douglas Malloch, of the American Lumberman; and Theodore or "Ted" Robinson, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The first two named added a welcomed volume each to the recent holiday publications. A characteristic of all is that they deal with practically every phase of sentiment, opinion, development, and activity of the times. Their verse is simple and unassuming, but appealing, and that it is popular is made manifest by the attention it receives not only from syndicates but from discriminating clipping editors. Each of the three has, of course, a special foible. Mr. Guest is fond of writing of home and the children, Mr. Malloch, of the forest and the lumber camp, while "Ted" Robinson indulges at intervals in the classics and philosophy. All are of the wholesome sort.

THE Negro stevedores of the southern states of the American Union have been conscripted and shipped in great numbers to ports in France for unloading the incoming American steamers. Their cheerfulness has quite captivated the gayety-loving French, who never tire of listening to their laughter and their ragtime songs. When the "bosses" want to get a dockyard job done in double-quick time, they usually order a brass band to play lively Negro tunes alongside the ship. Every stevedore thereupon "steps lively," and apparently his heavy labor becomes to him a light and joyous task. One stevedore, to whom the Atlantic voyage had been a test, exclaimed: "Mah goodness, ah never knew dere was so much water between dem tew countries. Dere ain't enuf scenery for me, no sah, an' if de United States don't build a bridge across dat dere Atlantic, ah's agwine to be a Frenchman for life."

THE Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, referring to President Wilson's recent address on the war aims of the United States, before Congress, remarks: "Yet he, who, unheeding the spirit of the American Constitution, has erected a brutal military dictatorship in his own country, now presumes to talk about autocracy in free Germany." A number of persons recently in Germany, on returning, have reported that they found an utter lack of humor in the columns of the German press. Whereas, before the war, German editors were disposed, now and then, to treat even serious matters in a light and airy fashion, just for the variety of the thing, a dense gloom has, they say, now settled over the whole field of Teutonic journalism. Evidently, these people did not come across the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in the course of their travels, or else they do not appreciate real humor when they see it.